

Sedalia Evening Democrat.

NEW SERIES.

SEDALIA, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1893.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

ENTOMBED.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN A COAL MINE.

TWO MINERS KILLED

Two Others Narrowly Escape With Their Lives--All of Them Negroes.

HIS LIFE FOR A FRIEND.

The Mine Owned by Edward Burnor--Failed to Heed a Warning--Bodies Rescued.

Many Sedalians were not aware that there was a coal mine in the city and yet one of the most terrible disasters that has ever occurred in Sedalia took place yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock at the coal mine operated by Edward Burnor, colored, a short distance northeast of the Sedalia Brewing company's plant.

About five weeks ago, a vein of coal was discovered at this place, and Mr. Burnor, a practical miner, began sinking a shaft. The work has continued until the shaft now reaches a depth of 26 feet.

From the bottom of the shaft, a level has been extended about 30 feet. At a distance of 10 feet from the beginning of the level are two drifts, each 40 feet long and reaching to a north and south chamber. The vein of coal is about 26 inches thick and a facing of forty feet has been exposed. The coal is of good quality and the output of the mine was quite extensive. Seven men were employed at the mine.

For a day or two past, the mining had reached a point where it was considered unsafe to continue further without strengthening the chambers where the men were at work, by additional timbers. Mr. Burnor went to the woods yesterday afternoon for a lot of strong poles with which he proposed to prop the overhanging ledges of slate, etc. Before his departure he stated that he warned the men not to mine too deep without taking the safeguard to see that sufficient props were in place.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a colored miner named Stonewall Jackson, was mining in the south chamber. The drift extending from the level to the chamber is about three feet high; so low that a man is compelled to crawl into it. The place, of course, is dark as midnight. Jackson was lying on his left side, when suddenly a cracking noise was heard. Such a sound is a terrible thing to a miner; it is the voice of death, echoing from out the stygian blackness. The frightened man rolled quickly to his right side, throwing his head toward the entrance and his feet toward the end of the chamber. Before he could move further, however, a huge piece of slate had fallen upon his right foot, securely fastening it to the ground. Brown was alone and called with all his might for aid. As his voice rang down the black distance, it was heard by two brother miners who were at work in the north chamber, a distance of sixty or seventy feet away; their names being Isaac C. C. Hayes and Frank Fine.

The two men started to the rescue and, as they passed across the level, shouted to the man who stood at the top of the shaft. George Brown, another miner, was let down in the bucket by James Claybrook, who was in charge of the winch. The three miners crawled into the chamber where Jackson lay pinned to the earth, the dirt and slate still continuing to fall upon him in small quantities. Fine passed beyond Jackson and endeavored to break in pieces the slate and allow his comrade to extricate his foot. Brown ran back to the bottom of the shaft and had a short prop sent down with which he intended to pry up the ledge of slate and in that way free Jackson from his perilous position. Hayes had gotten a prop near the entrance to the drift when Brown began prying up the slate. Brown was leaning forward in a half stooping position; getting a firm hold, he began to exert his immense

January Clearance Sale!

Goods Must be Sold Regardless of Former Prices.

WE : NEED : MONEY!

Consequently Prices will be LOWER THAN EVER HEARD OF IN SEDALIA. CASH will Buy Goods CHEAP!

Minter Dry Goods Co.

strength; his foot slipped and struck the prop that supported an immense quantity of loose coal and slate. As the prop fell, there was an awful crash as the debris came down, crushing and burying the men beneath it. For a moment, there was the silence of death in the darkened chamber; then arose faint cries of those who were encompassed in a living death. Fine, at the time of the fall, was lying close up to a ledge of coal which shielded him somewhat and broke the force of the falling mass. He was unable to move at first, but finally managed to free his left arm and then to raise his head. He called to Hayes to come to him. Hayes was standing near the entry with a prop in his hand when the crash came and was leaning forward. As the slate struck his back its immense weight forced him upon the prop. For a time he supported the terrible load which finally broke in two and fell to either side. The breath was almost crushed out of him. As soon as he was free, he went at once to Fine and succeeded in assisting him to his feet. Both men staggered to the entrance and notified their comrades of the awful accident. They were taken to the top and sent to the home of Ed. Gayhart No. 236 West Pacific street, and Dr. Sid Conkright summoned to attend them.

A rescuing party was at once organized to go to the rescue of Jackson and Brown who were said to be completely covered up in the earth and slate. An examination showed that beyond a doubt they were dead; ton after ton of coal, dirt, rocks and slate were upon them. After carefully placing supports in the chamber, the work of excavation commenced and the men worked steadily until about 9:30 o'clock last night before the men were exposed. They were cold in death and presented a pitiful but heroic sight--Brown had risked and lost his own life to save that of his friend; more than this no man could do. Both men lay in the position in which death found them. Jackson was upon his face, just as he had turned to escape. Brown was lying on his left side, his hand close to that of his comrade and the prop resting in his arms which were doubled underneath him. They were carried gently to the bottom of the shaft and then raised to the top of the ground. The bodies were taken to their boarding house, Ed Gayhart's, about 10:15 p. m.

A DEMOCRAT reporter saw them this morning as they lay on a bed in a little room, still dressed in their miner's clothes. Their legs and bodies were terribly crushed, the peculiar positions of the former showing that the bones had been crushed into fragments. Their faces were distorted, and their swollen tongues protruding between their bruised lips suggested in a terrible manner the horrible agony of suffocation experienced by the unfortunate men.

George Brown, the larger of the two dead men, is a perfect giant. His great massive jaws and thick neck made him a perfect lion in appearance. His immense chest and arms could not be equalled by two ordinary men. His waist tapered like that of the well-trained athlete, and was surprisingly symmetrical; he was beyond a doubt the most vigorous specimen of physical manhood the writer has ever seen. He was 46 year old, single, a miner by occupation, and came to Sedalia about a month ago from Dover, Mo. He leaves a widowed mother 80 years old.

Stonewall Jackson was aged 30 years, single and a miner by occupation. He came from Dover, Mo., about three months ago.

Frank Fine, wounded, aged 36, lives at Dover, is single and a miner

by occupation; came to this city in November. He is suffering from a severe and painful wrench of the right shoulder. He is also injured to a certain extent in the abdomen where he was struck by falling slate. It is not known how seriously he is injured at this point. He seemed to be heartbroken over the death of his comrades and was weeping bitterly when seen this morning.

Isaac C. C. Hayes, of Dover, Mo., single, aged 31, and a miner by occupation, has a serious injury of the right chest. The cartilage of the sternum, where the lower ribs join, is supposed to be broken and he suffers much pain. His injury may result in pleurisy. There are no bones broken. He had been in the city about three months.

Mr. Burnor, the owner of the mine, stated to a DEMOCRAT reporter that the accident could have been averted by a single stroke of an ax. By this the slate immediately over Jackson's foot could have been crumbled and the man released. The prying up of the slate cost the men their lives.

The relatives of the dead and injured men have been informed by wire of the terrible event.

Coroner Muehl has summoned a coroner's jury and it convened at 2:30 o'clock to take evidence and decide how the men came to their deaths.

COLLECTOR'S STATEMENT.

One of the Largest Monthly Collections in the History of the Office.

County Collector M. Doherty has filed the following statement of his December collections with County Clerk Mitchum:

State taxes.....	\$ 7,860.29
County taxes.....	18,809.48
Court house taxes.....	4,019.98
Road taxes.....	3,864.36
School taxes.....	8,765.59
Sedalia school taxes.....	10,772.93
Sedalia, city, taxes.....	1,049.66
Miscellaneous.....	689.17

Total.....\$55,831.46

A New Girl.

John A. Riley was unusually happy yesterday, on account of a fine girl. Mother and baby are both doing well.

Liquor for family use, 112 Osage, Frank Krueger.

Real Estate Items.

Three farms of 120 acres each, close to town, to trade for good residence property. A very big bargain. Lot on West Third street. House and lot on Thirteenth and Engineer, at a very small price--\$6.60 per month. House and two lots, Seventeenth and Ohio, big bargain. We buy, sell and exchange real estate. We loan money, we write insurance. If you want a piece of property come and have a talk with us.

WOODFIN & THATCHER.

NEW YEAR!

Happy Greeting

TO ALL

Friends and Patrons.

DOLLS--We have 65 styles for you to select from. We carry the largest stock and our prices are the lowest, therefore we can please you. Our goods are all sold under one roof. Toy Dept Second floor.

F. H. Eastey,

208 OHIO STREET,

SEDALIA, MISSOURI.

Wholesale and Retail.

AMUSEMENTS--WOOD'S OPERA HOUSE.

T-O-NIGHT!

BARNES & SUMMERS' PLAYERS.

New Plays! New Specialties!

Numbers will be given every night for prize of \$35 to be given away Saturday night.

USUAL SATURDAY MATINEE.

Admission, 10, 20, 30 Cts.

To-Night--Lord Fountleroy!

LITTLE EDNA REMING as Fountleroy.

THE LEGISLATURE.

THE OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY NAMED.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

Members From Linn and Sullivan Sworn in--Party Caucuses Held--The Senatorship.

Special to the Democrat.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 5.

The agony is over and the work of a great many of the statesmen who came down to assist in the organization of the general assembly is ended. There were disappointments, of course, as there always will be when there are several candidates for the same place, but no one can say that the nominations were not worthily bestowed.

House Caucuses.

The democratic caucus for the purpose of nominating officers for the Thirty-seventh general assembly, was held in the hall of the house of representatives last night. At 7:30 o'clock the secretary of the caucus of the Thirty-sixth general assembly, Dr. W. N. Graham, called the caucus to order and stated that the first business before the caucus was the nomination of a chairman. Mr. Edwards, of Cole, nominated Hon. C. C. Fogle, of Schuyler; Mr. Collins, of Wayne,

MONDAY, JAN. 9.

The Celebrated Comedienne, **MISS VERNONA**

Farbeau,

In Her Brilliant Musical Comedy, **STARLIGHT!**

Supported by Her Own Company of Comedy and Musical Talent.

NEW SONGS! NEW DANCES! NEW COSTUMES! NEW MUSIC! NEW SAYINGS! NEW FUNNY SITUATIONS!

The Latest Craze, **The Tarra-Ra Lament!**

S. E. MURRAY

Insurance,

Real Estate

and Rents.

BEST

FIRE, LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANIES

---REPRESENTED.

NOTARY PUBLIC always at office. Office with Morey & Crawford. **110 OHIO ST. Tel. 153.**

of Sedalia, led his competitors on the first ballot, tied Mr. Carruthers on the second and Mr. Roy on the third, but lost on the fourth, and Mr. Roy, of St. Louis and Ralls county, was elected on the fifth ballot, beating Mr. E. P. Carruthers, of Jasper county by a vote of 51 to 37.

When nominations for engrossing clerk were called for, Mr. Miller, of Worth, took the chair and Mr. Fogle placed the name of Mr. W. A. Rutherford, of Clark; in nomination in a very feeling and telling speech; the nomination was made unanimous and by acclamation.

Messrs. Jas. A. Turner, of Carroll, and R. L. Lunsford, of Howell, were placed in nomination for enrolling clerk, the roll called and

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE Boots & Shoes!

ALL BROKEN LOTS

Will be sold at HALF Former Price.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR GENUINE BARGAINS IN BOOTS and SHOES.



Wm. Courtney's.

seconded the nomination, which was made unanimous and by acclamation. Mr. Fogle on taking the chair thanked the members of the caucus for the honor conferred in a short and appropriate speech, and said that the next business before the caucus was the nomination of a secretary. Mr. Hawkins, of Dunklin, nominated Dr. W. N. Graham, of Pettis, who was also elected by acclamation.

The chairman then stated that the next business before the caucus would be the election of a speaker, speaker pro. tem., chief clerk, assistant chief clerk, engrossing clerk, enrolling clerk, door-keeper, sergeant-at-arms, official reporter and chaplain, in the order named, and called for nominations. Davidson, of Marion, nominated Thos. W. Mabrey, of Ripley; Moore, of Mississippi, seconded the nomination, which was made unanimous and by acclamation. Mr. Davis, of Buchanan, nominated his colleague, Mr. Stuart, of Buchanan, for speaker pro. tem. Mr. Harrell, of Clay, nominated Mr. Coats, of Platte; both nominations were properly seconded and the roll called resulted in the election of Mr. Stuart by a vote of 46 to 41.

Mr. John W. Jacks, of Montgomery and Mr. Henderson were placed in nomination for chief clerk, the roll was called and Mr. Jacks elected by a vote of 69 to 20.

The nomination of an assistant chief clerk proved to be the most difficult problem to solve that came before the caucus. Messrs. Hunter, Carruthers, Roy, Dameron and Gilbreath were all placed in nomination in timely and appropriate speeches. Capt. Gilmer Gilbreath,

The Senate Caucuses.

The senate caucus was held behind closed doors but your correspondent is enabled to give a synopsis of their work. Senator J. W. Seabee was elected president pro tem of the senate; Cornelius Roach, of Carthage, secretary; N. C. Hickox, of Montauk, assistant secretary; W. A. Morrow, of Warrensburg, official reporter; Sam Stanton, of Cape Girardeau, door-keeper; and P. H. Ellis, of , beat the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Paid up Capital, - - - \$250,000. Surplus,.....\$20,000.

SEDALIA, MO.

CYRUS NEWKIRK, Pres't. J. C. THOMPSON, Cashier. F. H. GUENTHER, Asst. Cashier. J. R. BARRETT, F. H. GUENTHER, J. C. THOMPSON, H. W. WOOD, E. G. GUNTHER, J. C. THOMPSON, H. W. WOOD, E. G. GUNTHER.

TRANSACTS a general banking business. Accounts of banks, bankers, merchants and individuals solicited. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to them.

Banking House Corner Second and Ohio Sts.

SPECIAL SALE OF Eight Houses and Lots!

The following described property will be sold at very low prices and on easy terms during the next ten days. Look at them and then come and see us.

House, 5 rooms, with lot 67x135 ft., 807 West Main street.
House, 4 rooms, with lot 48x120 ft., 1100 Osage street.
House, 5 rooms, with lot 45x130 ft., 1809 Osage street.
Brick house, 3 rooms and cellar, 1200 Missouri avenue.
House, 3 rooms, with 2 lots. N. W. Cor. 16th and Ohio St.
House, 3 rooms, with lot 45x120 ft., 1407 E. 6th street.
House, 5 r's, with cellar and stable, 2 lots, 324 N. Summit St.
House, 4 rooms, with 1 or 2 lots, 221 Chestnut street.

All the above properties will be sold with a small cash payment and monthly installments at low prices, or a further reputation will be made to cash buyers this week.

PORTER REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 404 Ohio St.

supposed invincible Ashley W. Ewing for Sergeant-at-arms Rev. Mr. Watkins, of Jefferson City, was elected chaplain. Mrs. S. P. Sparks, of Warrensburg, was elected folder, and Masters Clark Snell, John Hollingsworth and James Brown, pages.

Senatorial Caucuses.
The caucus to nominate a United States senator will be held this evening at 8 o'clock.

Proceedings To-Day.
The house met to-day with Speaker Davidson in the chair. Prayer by the chaplain.

As the ruling of the speaker yesterday on the question of the rights of the members whose seats were contested to be sworn in, had created a good deal of dissatisfaction, and held to be wrong by many of the ablest lawyers in the house, it was to be expected that it would be the first question acted upon. Nor was the supposition wrong.

The speaker frankly stated that after investigation he had found that the members from Linn and Sullivan counties were entitled to seat, and he reversed the ruling made yesterday and asked the members to come forward and be sworn in. This was at once done.

The house then proceeded to the election of permanent officers, the nominees of the democratic caucus being elected in each instance. This work occupied all of the forenoon, and the house then took a recess until 1:30, when the vote for state officers will be canvassed.

The senate proceedings to-day are short and uninteresting. Nothing was done at the session this forenoon, but this afternoon the officers will be elected.

A Brutal Affair.

W. D. Wilson was before Justice Fisher yesterday afternoon charged with disturbing the peace. Wilson got intoxicated yesterday and, as he entered his home at noon, found his wife baking bread. Without any provocation, it is said, he struck her a cruel blow on the back of her neck with his fist, knocking her to the floor. He then kicked her severely. She screamed for help and the arrival of several neighbors put a stop to her inhuman treatment. Judge Fisher fined him \$1 and costs.

CLIMAX BAKING POWDER

PUREST AND BEST

LESS THAN HALF THE PRICE OF OTHER BRANDS

+ POUNDS.20+ +

HALVES.10+ QUARTERS.5+

SOLD IN CANS ONLY.

WE HAVE---The FINEST

Wall Paper

Plain Gold, Ingrain, Roman Arabesques and all the new designs at the

LOWEST PRICES

The most complete stock in Central Missouri.

Call and let us convince you this is true.

GEO. E. DUGAN & SON.

---PHONE 142---
116 EAST FIFTH ST.

GREAT Clearance Sale

Going On Now at

317 Ohio St.

COMMENCE 1893

By buying Books, Wall Paper and Stationery at

W. H. Ramsey's BOOK STORE!

WE

WILL TREAT YOU RIGHT!

HAVE WE EVER

Treated you any Other way?

If We Have We are sorry and Will do better.

W. H. RAMSEY, 408 Ohio St.

SEE THE

WHIPPLE COAL CO.,

For Coal, Wood, Feed, Sewer-pipe, Paving Brick, etc. Yard Cor. Third and Montgomery. Tel. 43.

JOSEPH A. WERNZEL. :SURVEYOR:

Surveys of city lots and other tracts of land promptly attended to. Drawings, plans, estimates, etc. furnished on short notice. CONSCIENTIOUS WORK GUARANTEED. Office in Hurley Building. LEAVE ORDERS WITH E. HUCKLEY.

A. I. EAST, 109 W. Main. Call and see our bargains in Diamonds, Solid Gold, Filled and Silver Watches, Charms, Rings, Jewelry of all kinds, Clocks, Musical Instruments, Guns, Pistols and all kinds of Clothing. Money loaned on all articles of value.

Sedalia Democrat.

OLD SERIES. NEW SERIES.
Established 1868. Inaugurated 1891.

Published Daily Except Saturday by the
Sedalia Democrat Comp'y.

W. N. GRAHAM, P. B. STRATTON,
Pres. and Manager. Sec'y and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:
Daily, delivered, 10c per week.
Daily, delivered, 45c per month.

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PREPAID:

Daily, one year, in advance, \$5.00
Daily, six months, in advance, 2.50
Daily, three months, in advance, 1.25
Daily, one month, in advance,60
Weekly edition, one year, in advance, 1.00
Weekly edition, six months, in advance,60

Address all communications on business or for publication to

THE DEMOCRAT,
Sedalia, Mo.

OFFICE: 307 Ohio St. Telephone 232.

Official Paper of the City of Sedalia.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Patrons of the EVENING DEMOCRAT will confer a favor upon the management by promptly reporting any irregularity in delivery or bad condition of paper from improper handling.

THE PEOPLE ALL READ



THE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

EUROPE is suffering from an unusually cold spell, and Rome is complaining of a snow storm which lasted several hours.

THE general assembly cannot do better than to adjourn on the 19th and 20th and come to the road convention in this city.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MILLER says he has lost \$15,000 by holding office. This pecuniary loss is not offset by any enviable reputation gained, either.

SEDALIA will have two big conventions this month—the dairy-men's on the 17th and 18th and the road improvement convention on 19th and 20th.

HON. A. W. EWING, of Jefferson City, was actually defeated for sergeant-of-arms of the senate. Mr. Ewing has held this office from time immemorial and Mr. Ellis, of Boone, has trampled on tradition in turning him down.

THE press of Missouri was highly complimented by the democratic caucus. Mabrey, Roach and Jacks, who are selected for the three most important positions in the general assembly, are all newspaper men. They will make excellent officials, too.

POOR Blaine! He is having a hard time of it this winter, if one-half that is telegraphed about him from Washington City is true. It is a significant fact, however, that, while he has never been president, he ranks any other man in the republican party.

DID anyone ever hear of a railroad offered to a community on more favorable terms than the Springfield, Sedalia, Marshall and Northern is offered to Sedalia? Not a cent is asked for unless the road is built, and only an investment of \$60,000 if it is built.

THE supreme court of Pennsylvania has decided that the statute enacted in 1794 forbidding the printing of newspapers on Sunday, is still in force in that state. The case under consideration was one brought against the publisher of the Pittsburgh Sunday Leader, and he was convicted.

THE United States senate after March 4th will stand, 44 democrats, 40 republicans and 4 populists. If New Mexico and Arizona are admitted it is safe to count upon four democratic senators, but even without them the democrats can control the senate when all are present.

DR. F. W. REILLY, secretary of the Illinois State Board of Health, says an exchange, P. B. Stratton, of

a national quarantine, or rather, a national sanitary service, would impose the minimum of interference with commerce while securing the maximum of protection to the public health. He says that the prohibition of immigration as a measure designed to exclude contagious diseases is not defensible. He declares that it is not in accord with accepted sanitary principles; that it is unscientific and calculated to beget a false sense of security in a vicarious protection which would lead to a neglect of or indifference to the necessity for personal and public hygiene.

THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Isn't it about time for the Sedalia Democratic club to get to work again?

The organization was a potent factor in last spring's election, and its influence was felt for good in the fall campaign, but since the election the club seems to have disbanded, or at least ceased to hold regular meetings.

This is not good party policy. In the coming election there are only a few offices to fill, to be sure, and the salaries are by no means sufficient to offer much inducement for a vigorous contest.

The offices are important, however, and, as there are so few of them, it is all the more necessary that the club get to work and organize thoroughly so that the full party strength will be brought out.

The city council is now a tie, and three of the four retiring councilmen are republicans.

If the democrats can carry two of the four wards in the spring election they will have a clear majority in the council, and the victory is worth working for.

In a city the size of Sedalia there should be a permanent party organization, and the party work should be carried on constantly, whether a campaign is on or not.

Such an organization, in its educational features alone, is worth all it costs in time and money, and then when its help is needed it is there strong and vigilant to battle for its party principles.

In any contest men fight better when they know each other, and especially is this true in politics.

The DEMOCRAT wants to see Sedalia take its place as a democratic city, in perfect accord with the grand commonwealth of which it is destined to be the capital.

This can only be accomplished by the constant, vigilant and aggressive work of the democrats of the city through such an organization as the club.

Let it be re-organized at once.

The question of criminal costs will receive considerable attention at the hands of the general assembly. Under our present system there are counties that draw more money from the state treasury for criminal costs than they pay in for all the expenses of the state government. The burden is one of the greatest the people have to bear. The many continuances in criminal cases not only pile up costs, but they are generally taken in order to acquit some criminal who dare not go to trial until time has obliterated the evidences of his guilt. Such a change in our judicial system as will insure speedy trials of criminals will not only greatly reduce the cost of trying each criminal, but the fact that a speedy trial and certain punishment awaits the wrong doer will of itself lessen the number of offenses.

THE report of the interstate commerce commission, says an exchange, shows that the chances of a passenger on a railroad journey being killed are one in 2,000,000. In round figures the number of passengers carried by the railroads of the country last year was close up to 60,000,000, and of these about three hundred were killed in accidents. No wonder accident insurance is cheap, but profitable. The figures rob travel by rail of its horrors for the timid and for the life and accident insurance companies.

NEW YORK has had eighty-one cases of typhus fever during the past month. All of these epidemics reported from the cities of this country and Europe show that too little attention is paid to sanitary regulations in densely populated sections. Unless a vigorous move-

ment for an improved condition is begun at once, a fearful experience may be expected next summer in many of our cities.

A DISEASE very much resembling cholera has broken out in the Arkansas penitentiary and physicians say it is due to the bad sanitary condition of the institution. There is nothing more certain than that filth produces disease, and the town that would be healthy must be kept clean.

DEMOCRATS, populists and prohibitionists in Michigan—that is to say a considerable majority of the voters of the state—says the Detroit Free Press, believe in the district system of choosing presidential electors. The republicans will run up against a buzz saw when they tackle the Miner law.

THE democratic house caucus last night honored Dr. W. N. Graham, of the DEMOCRAT, by electing him secretary. In Dr. Graham's absence the DEMOCRAT can say that there is no more popular democrat in Jefferson City than he, nor one better acquainted with the public men and public affairs of the state.

THERE is enough investigation needed in the United States to employ all the talent in congress and leave no time for junketing expeditions to the cannibal islands. It is the affairs of their own constituents that should command the attention of our national lawmakers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Little Lord Fauntleroy To-night.
Barnes & Summers' players, Little Edna as Little Lord Fauntleroy at the opera house to-night.

The many friends of Little Edna in Sedalia have tendered her a benefit to-night, on which occasion she will appear in her original character of Little Lord Fauntleroy. Judging from the sale of seats the house will be packed. The circuit court jury will occupy the auditorium boxes to witness the play. \$35 in gold will be given away Saturday night as before and a nice doll and bicycle at the usual Saturday matinee.

Vernona Jarbeau.

Jarbeau made her initial bow in Broadway as a star at the Park Monday night. It was a smiling audience of well-wishing friends that greeted her, and ere Starlight had passed away they were satisfied with the verdict. The star had renewed the triumphs of other days. Chic, charming and captivating, Vernona had sung, danced and laughed her way right into the hearts of all. The vehicle that served to introduce Jarbeau proved to be a farce-comedy of the regulation order. There was the old familiar rough-and-tumble Irishman; the sauerkraut-eating Dutchman; the ubiquitous low comedian (who ever anon kicks himself, presumably out of respect to his auditors), and the bevy of pretty girls. "Starlight," however, goes with a vim and a dash from start to finish. It is presented by a number of people, who, although new to the metropolis, are, nevertheless, decidedly clever. In fact, the entertainment is far more pleasing than many similar ones given by more pretentious organizations.—New York Dramatic Mirror, May 7, 1892. At the opera house Monday, Jan. 9.

No Hope for Ed. T. Noland.

From the Jefferson City Tribune.
There is no reason whatever for believing that Governor Francis will interfere with the course of justice in the application for pardoning ex-State Treasurer Noland from the penitentiary. Some days before the application was presented, the governor authorized the press correspondents to say for him that he would not consider any new applications for pardon as he had a large number at that time awaiting examination. This was not intended to head off the Noland case. Nothing has since transpired to indicate that he would make an exception. Unfortunately for the ex-treasurer, the governor is thoroughly familiar with his case in all of its details, and had he believed that the punishment was too severe he would have acted on his own motion. In conversation with a Tribune reporter yesterday evening the governor did not make a positive statement that he would not examine the case, but his words left that impression most emphatically. The governor is swamped with official work and domestic cares, and it is to be inferred that he is averse to investigating a case with which he is familiar.

W. J. Letts, the East Sedalia grocer, will have in a fine line of candies, nuts and fruits for the Christmas trade at bottom prices.

HERLOCK DIET.

A Porcupine Flourishes on It, if His Tail Is All Right.

"You don't have to skirmish around much to get feed to fatten one of these herlock porcupines on," says an old Pennsylvania woodsman. "Just sprinkle some salt over a stick of cordwood, or a sawlog, for that matter, and he'll eat the whole business and enjoy it like you would a mince pie."

"The customary diet of these animals, though, is herlock browse. They make themselves a home in a hollow log or under the roots of some old tree, but always in reach of a big herlock. The herlock is their pasture, and they make beaten paths going to and fro between the tree and their home. The porcupine climbs the tree as readily as a squirrel would, provided you don't slip up and cut his tail off while he is going up. Somehow or other he can't climb up the tree without his tail, nor he won't come down without it."

"If you catch one of these porcupines climbing a tree and chop his tail off close he will stop right where he is and will stay there until he starves to death, unless he is taken away. Once up the tree, the porcupine goes out on the big limbs, and, pulling the small branches in with one paw, browses on the pungent leaves. In going through the woods you will find little piles of these fine leaves on the ground under herlock trees. That means that a porcupine is feeding in the tree, the leaves on the ground being dropped from his feast. Sometimes a porcupine will remain in a herlock tree a week at a time, hugging close to a trunk at night and feeding during the day. This curious little beast is the only known living thing that eats the foliage of the herlock."

A SMALL CAPITAL

But It Was Big Enough to Start a Widow in Life.

Mrs. K. was left a widow with two or three children. One of them died; another, a daughter, married a man who soon left her, so that the mother had to provide for the grandchild, as well as her own family. This was difficult, and soon the stock of supplies got low and there was no money in the house, on which, also, a mortgage had to be met.

One day the son, a schoolboy, came in to say that Miss J., a neighbor, rather noted for being "close," had given him five cents for shutting her cellar door. This five cents seems to have been the only capital of the widow and her little family, though I suppose she might have obtained more had she made her condition known to her prosperous neighbors. That would have injured the story, however, and I am glad that she did not get the loan, but invested her son's earnings in some popcorn, as she by inspiration did.

With some molasses she had left in the jug, the corn was soon made into fifteen of those sticky but enticing cornballs which have coaxed many a copper out of a schoolboy's pocket. The town school was close by, and before noon they were all sold for a cent apiece, and the little capital trebled. "Quick returns and large profits" was the maxim of this merchant—which seems to have worked well in this instance—at any rate after fourteen years of trade in the village of Plymouth, at the old stand, Mrs. K. is now the owner of her own house, without a mortgage; has money in the bank; has educated her children (her grandson is now fourteen years old), and has very much increased the variety of her merchandise.

FASHION IS UNIVERSAL.

Girls in Finland Dressed Like Girls in 'Frisco.

A young lady who had traveled in Finland and who had a dear friend there asked, out of curiosity, in a letter which she wrote to her friend last summer, what the Finnish girls were wearing, and received an answer to this effect:

"The girls in Finland have a very pretty costume this year. It consists of a blue serge skirt and blazer, a silk shirt and broad-brimmed sailor hat. Many, many girls wear this costume. I see them in it passing in front of the house as I write."

The American girl smiled. What a commentary on the universality of fashions at the end of the nineteenth century! Undoubtedly the girls in the state of Washington and the colony of British Columbia and in Honolulu and Melbourne were wearing the same blue suits and sailor hats that the girls in Helsingfors and St. Petersburg were, and when they got out of a car probably they smoothed them down at the small of the back with the back of one hand in exactly the same way. That movement, by the way, is the most universal and characteristic gesture of the present day; it is much more habitual even than the sittings on the foot or putting both hands at the back of the head to see if the hair is coming down.

Singing Mice.

For several years singing mice have infested the dwelling of Daniel Denio, in the village of Sandy Hill, N. Y. They come out at night, and, sitting upon their hind legs, give forth a noise that often is loud enough to disturb the household. The notes emitted by the mice are very similar to some of the canary, and the music is kept up with the persistency and vigor of a healthy bird. The mice are little fellows, their bodies being no larger than an ordinary thumb. They are of a yellowish color, with long, slim tails and large, thin ears, much like those of the deer mouse. Thus far Mr. Denio has captured ten of the singing mice in traps. The captives refuse to sing, however.

THE BANKS.

Dividend No. 29.

CITIZEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 31st, 1892.
At a regular meeting of the board of directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent was declared, out of the net profits for the past six months, payable to stockholders on demand.

ADAM ITTEL, Cashier.

Dividend Notice.

SEDALIA NATIONAL BANK.
SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 31, 1892.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank to-day a dividend of four per cent was declared on the capital stock (\$100,000) out of the net profit for the past five and one-half months, also \$500 placed to surplus.

F. W. SHULTZ, Cashier.

Dividend Notice.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK.
SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 31, 1892.
At a meeting of the board of directors held this day, a dividend of six (6) per cent was declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to stockholders on demand.

R. H. MOSES, Cashier.

Dividend Notice.

SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 31st, 1892.
At a meeting of the board of directors of the People's Bank of Sedalia, held the 27th, inst., a dividend of four (4) per cent was declared out of the accumulated earnings, payable to stockholders on demand.

J. C. VAN RIPER, Cashier.

Dividend Notice.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 31, 1892.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank held this day a dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of \$250,000.00 was declared, free of taxes, payable after Jan. 2nd, 1893.

J. C. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Millions for Clean Streets.

Frank G. Carpenter in the Baltimore News.
Berlin is fast becoming a city of asphalt, and you can drop your handkerchief almost anywhere and pick it up without soiling it. The city takes care of its own sewers and it has a number of farms on its outskirts over which the street sweepings are scattered by the paupers of the city. The sewerage is pumped out of the sewers on to the farms, and through this the land has become the most fertile in Germany. A large part of the cleaning of the streets is done by boys, who get something like twenty-five cents a day and who are at work on every block gathering up the dirt as it falls, and on a wet day scrubbing off the streets with rubber brooms or a sort of rubber hose. These boys sometimes work in gangs, and a half dozen of them will take up a street and push the dirt on to the sewers, leaving the road as clean as though it were scrubbed. If this scrubbing is done at night clean sand is scattered over the streets to prevent the horses or men from falling, and the whole city, in fact, is run in the interests of the people and of health and beauty rather than in the interests of politicians and corporations. It costs more than 1/2 million dollars a year to keep the streets clean and there are 700 street cleaners. The civil service rules obtain even as to these boys and their wages are raised after they have been working on the streets for three years.

Fine, Juicy Oysters.

Fresh oysters, the first of the season, served in all styles at Sicher's cafe. Also for sale by the can.

Patronize the liquor house of Frank Krueger, 112 Osage street

Ministers of the gospel are requested to call at our drug store and we will give them (free of charge,) one \$2.00 box of "Cactarine," or Extract of Mexican Catarrh, which cures Catarrh, Hay Fever and all throat and nasal troubles.

AUG. T. FLEISCHMANN.

A Cure for Croup.

If your children are subject to croup always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at hand. It is a prompt and certain cure. If given as soon as the croupy cough appears it will prevent the attack. For sale by Aug. Fleischman, druggist.

Stockholders' Meeting.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 10, '92.
The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of seven directors for the ensuing year, will be held on Tuesday, January 10, at the banking house.

Polls open from 11 a. m. until 2 o'clock p. m.

J. C. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Wanted—A housekeeper for a family of two. Call 203 East Walnut street.

Midland Savings and Loan Company.
Capital \$1,000,000. Shares \$100 Each.
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.
John N. Dalby, President; H. C. Demuth, Vice President; J. E. Hutcheson, Secretary; Third National Bank, Treasurer; W. S. Shirk, General Attorney; E. C. Mason, Superintendent Agencies; J. H. Rothwell, John D. Crawford, Jas. Glass and B. W. Zimmerman.
Four classes of stock issued each month. Installment, partial pre-paid, pre-paid dividend and full paid eight per cent. coupon stock.
Money to Loan at 5 and 6 per cent. on farm or city property without delay, with small expenses and no commissions, to be repaid in installments.
Office 114 East Second St. SEDALIA, MISSOURI.

W. T. HUTCHINSON, President. JOHN D. CRAWFORD, Vice-President.
ADAM ITTEL, Cashier. W. H. POWELL, Jr., Asst. Cashier.
—No. 1072—

Citizens' National Bank,
SEDALIA, MISSOURI. (Established 1872.)
Cash Capital, paid in, \$100,000.00.
Surplus fund, 35,000.00.
A general banking business transacted. Collections receive prompt attention. Liberal accommodations to depositors.
DIRECTORS: W. H. Powell, John J. Veater, J. D. Crawford, S. H. Beiler, W. T. Hutchinson, F. B. Meyer, N. N. Farberry, L. W. Perdue, Wm. H. Powell, Jr.

MISSOURI TRUST COMPANY

Capital, Paid in, ---\$200,000. Surplus, 35,000.
ACTS AS ADMINISTRATOR, EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, CURATOR, ASSIGNEE, RECEIVER AND TRUSTEE. Accepts and executes Trusts of all kinds, whether created by will or under appointment of court. Loans money on real estate. Safe deposit boxes for rent. Custodian of wills and other valuable papers. "NICKEL SAVINGS STAMP SYSTEM." Stamps can be found at the following places: August T. Fleischmann, Chris Hye, C. Eckhoff, Charles S. Dexter, Overstreet and Williams, C. S. Beartight, Otis Smith, W. H. Ramsey.
DIRECTORS:—O. A. Crandall, Pres't; F. A. Sampson, Vice Pres't; G. L. Faulhaber, Treas.; F. E. Hoffman, Sec'y; Henry Lamm, Chris Hye, R. H. Moses, J. W. Murphy, W. T. Hutchinson.
Cor. Fourth & Ohio Sts. --- SEDALIA, MISSOURI.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK.

SEDALIA, MISSOURI.
JOHN N. DALBY, Pres't. R. H. MOSES, Cashier.
A. P. MOREY, Vice Pres't. W. H. VAN WAGNER, Asst.

Capital, \$100,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$30,000.

THIS BANK DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS AND SOLICITS THE ACCOUNTS of corporations, firms and individuals. DIRECTORS:—James Glass, Morris Harter, John N. Dalby, J. H. Mertz, Herman Kahrs, R. H. Moses, N. H. Gentry, C. E. Mosserly, Henry Manken, A. P. Morey, Charles W. McAninch, F. E. Hoffman, Judge William Becker, D. W. McClure and Samuel C. Gold.

McLAUGHLIN'S BROS.

FURNITURE DEALERS AND FUNERAL DIRECTORS.



Telegraph orders promptly attended to, day or night. Prompt, careful service.

---ARTERIAL EMBALMING---

A specialty. Night clerk at store.

513, 515, 517 OHIO ST. --- TELEPHONE NO. 8.

SICHER'S HOTEL

The Largest and Best Appointed Hotel in the City.



Large, airy, well ventilated rooms. The best Two Dollar a Day Hotel in Central Missouri.

Table Unsurpassed! Corner Ohio & Third Sts. Sicher & Conrad, Props

SEDALIA GROCER COMPANY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Staple & Fancy Groceries.

We are opening up a NEW STOCK in our large building, 106 and 108 West Fifth street, and will make prices to dealers that will save them money. In our Retail Department will be found a Fine Line of Fancy Groceries at prices that will attract cash buyers.

CALL ... AND ... SEE ... US.

DON'T DOUBT IT! HOLD ON, THERE!

For we certainly are the CHEAPEST place in Sedalia for
Don't buy your wood and coal until you get prices from us.

We solicit a share of your patronage. At Rosse's old stand, East Third street. C. Monkhouse & Co. Tel. 255.

We also put down the best composition sidewalks. Send in your orders.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

JAMES GLASS.

---WHOLESALE---

LIQUORS!

SEDALIA, MISSOURI.

A NEW COAL YARD.

John Goodfellow and Wm. Baker have opened a new wood and coal yard at Fifth and Osage street. Give them a call for lowest prices on wood and coal.

J. GOODFELLOW & CO.

\$50,000. -1- \$50,000.

People's Bank

194 Ohio St. Paid Up Cap'l \$50,000
Surplus 2,500
Undivided Profits 1,000

The only bank in Sedalia with a Savings Department. Interest paid on all savings deposits.

Transacts a general banking business. Your account solicited.
Bank open Saturdays and Railroad pay-day evenings from 6:30 to 8 p. m.W. L. PORTER, J. C. VAN RIPER,
President, Cashier.

WEATHER REPORT

For the 24 Hours Ending 3 O'clock
This Afternoon by C. G. Taylor.

Wind	Cloudiness in tenths	Temperature	Precipitation in inches
NW	0	Max. 39° Min. 19°	0.00

AID FROM SPIRIT LAND.

A Milwaukee Medium Gulls Assistant Fire Chief Reimer.

From a Milwaukee Dispatch, Dec. 30.
First Assistant Chief Reimer of the fire department is confident now that all of the recent big fires were of incendiary origin because a spiritualist medium whom he consulted told him so.

At the coroner's inquest today on the victims of Tuesday's fire Reimer testified that he was satisfied that the tannery fire was of incendiary origin. He was not asked to explain why he thought so, but according to Chief Janssen, Assistant Chief Reimer of the fire department reported to the police officials early in the week that he was on the trail of the firebugs, and asked for police assistance.

Detective Kelly was detailed to act with Reimer. Leaving the police station Reimer confided in the detective that he had consulted a spiritualist and through her had learned the identity of the firebugs. To satisfy the detective Reimer asked him to accompany him to the home of Mrs. Amalia Deitz, a spiritualist living at No. 462 Fourth street, that he might be convinced for himself.

Reaching Mrs. Deitz's home Reimer introduced the detective to Mrs. Deitz, but she refused to give an audience to the officer. She, however, was willing to once more take the assistant fire chief into the spirit world, and there through a medium, whom she introduced as John Ruchl, whom she said had lived at the corner of Fond du Lac avenue and Nineteenth street before recently departing from this world, the assistant chief was furnished the identity of the firebugs.

Their names were Dugan, Lamberton, Stouter and Thorn. They were all stopping at the Kirby house in this city, but had come from Chicago, where they lived at 1847 Chestnut street. When the assistant chief came forth from the spirit land and furnished the detective with his information the detective laughed. It was no laughing matter with the assistant chief, for he believed all that he had heard. The clew must be followed, and as he was detailed to act under the assistant chief's orders, the detective followed the clew to the Kirby house. The firebugs, however, were not there, at least they were not registered under the names that the spiritualist medium had furnished.

To continue the clew further the Chicago police were asked to locate the residents of No. 1847 Chestnut street, Chicago. To this came the reply from the Chicago authorities that there was no such number. This ended the police investigation of the clew, but nevertheless the assistant chief still believes what he learned in the spirit world, and is satisfied that the fires were of incendiary origin.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers have been recorded in the recorder's office:
Jno. W. Henderson to James N. Tindle, southwest quarter of north-east quarter of section 27, township 47, range 20, for \$500.

C. D. Engholm and wife to Andrew J. Gentry, lot 42, east division of Dresden, \$220.

Eugene King to W. R. Scott, west half of southeast quarter, section 10 township 47, range 20, for \$2,000.

A. T. Scott and wife to Jno. A. Scott, 30 acres in section 22, township 47, range 20, for \$980.

James Woodward to Obadiah McCabe, part of section 3, township 45, range 21, for \$800.

Lost.

A gold necklace, between depot and Twelfth and Ohio street. Bangle ched, with M. J. L. and J. E. Under please return to

MINNIE HARRISON.

A Girl Wanted.

once at No. 924 Ken-

CIRCUIT COURT.

NOTHING OF UNUSUAL INTEREST TRANSACTED.

Plaintiffs in Damage Suits Against City Must Make Petitions More Certain.

The cases below in the circuit court have been disposed of as follows, Judge Richard Field presiding:

Charles E. Messerly vs. George W. Ferrell; damages; continued generally by consent.
Graham Paper Co. vs. J. West Goodwin Printing Co.; account; defendant files answer.

In the matter of assignment of H. J. Kelley, J. R. Clopton, assignee; ordered to pay \$34.90 to John T. Smith as a preferred claim.

Wm. L. Cress vs. T. S. Everhardt; appeal; motion to dismiss appeal sustained and appeal dismissed at costs of plaintiff and W. J. Castle surety on his appeal bond; plaintiff files motion to reinstate case on docket.

Edward W. Yokely vs. John S. Banks; appeal; cause taken up; jury sworn; evidence heard, and jury not having agreed at hour of adjournment, are excused till 9 o'clock this morning.

George W. Brohard vs. John Kearney; damages; plaintiff files reply.

J. E. Tevebaugh vs. Nathan Harris; account; plaintiff files reply.

G. W. Rogers vs. D. M. Williams; bond; continued generally by consent.

In the matter of the assignment of James Handley, E. Hurley, assignee; assignee files report by leave of court and petition for discharge and D. E. Kennedy appointed to examine same.

Val Blatz Brewing Co. vs. T. I. Johnson; account; defendant files answer.

Richard Young vs. James Beatty; appeal; defendant files motion for a new trial.

Mary Meyers vs. Annie Ingram; appeal; plaintiff files motion to affirm judgment of justice.

John R. O'Bannon vs. W. H. Reed; appeal; judgment by consent against defendant, and John L. Ahrens and Wm. Parmelee, the sureties on his appeal bond, for \$28.80 at 6 per cent.

Jefferson D. Smith vs. Alexander Bengly; damages; defendant files affidavit in support of his motion for costs.

Chas. F. Reynard vs. Thomas Roberts; damages; defendant files affidavit in support of motion for costs; motion taken up and overruled and plaintiff permitted to sue as poor person.

A. D. Dhalluin vs. Missouri Pacific Railway Co.; garnishee of Howard Haverlow; appeal; justice granted leave to amend transcript.

Wm. M. Moore vs. J. S. McFadden; commissions; cause taken up; jury waived; evidence heard and judgment for defendant against plaintiff and D. I. Holcomb surety for costs.

First National bank vs. Henry Weshlow; note; jury return verdict for defendant.

Frank Hulen vs. Lucinda A. McVey et al; partition; leave to plaintiff to file amended petition sixty days after term.

W. A. Graham vs. E. H. Higday et al; mechanic's lien; petition filed and summons ordered to Pettis county for defendants.

Joseph Lorie vs. Minter Bros.; contract; defendants have leave to plead sixty days after term.

A FALSE ALARM.

Broadway School Thought to be on Fire—Considerable Excitement.

An alarm of fire was turned in this morning calling the department to the high school building on Broadway.

An examination found a large quantity of smoke in room No. 12, in the northwest corner of the second story, but there was no combustion. The room had been recently papered and the workman had failed to put a tin cap over the pipe hole. The soot took fire this morning and the intense heat caused the paper over the holes to burn away and allow the room to fill with smoke.

The pupils were marched out of the building without a panic, many of them not knowing what the difficulty was until they were safely on the ground. No water was needed.

Married at Lincoln.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Jones, presiding elder of the M. E. church, went to Lincoln, Mo. this morning, where he will unite in marriage at 8 o'clock this evening, Mr. John Babbitt, agent of the Sedalia, Warsaw & Southern, at that place, and Miss Carlin, the accomplished daughter of J. P. Carlin, a large lumber dealer of that place.

BATTLE WITH A WILD COW.

A Georgia Man Nearly Gored to Death by an Infuriated Beast.

M. E. McEvady, of Pooler, Ga., had a narrow escape from being gored to death by a cow in the woods near the seven-mile post, on the Central railroad. Mr. McEvady left home about 10 o'clock to search the woods for two of his cows that have been missing for several days, and took his pistol and a loaded cane with him.

After wandering about for some time he saw a cow some distance away which he thought was his and went toward her. The cow had her head down until Mr. McEvady got within about ten feet of her, when, without any warning the animal gave a wild lunge toward him. Mr. McEvady did not have time to draw his pistol and was too much off his guard to run.

He sprang back a foot or two and as the cow slackened her speed, he seized her by the horns. Then began a struggle for life. Mr. McEvady, who is a very powerful man, gave the animal's horns a herculean twist and threw the cow on her side. His intention then was to shoot her, but he changed his mind, and seizing his loaded cane he rained blow upon blow on the cow's head, beating her into submission.

After Mr. McEvady saw that he was safe, he made rapid strides to get away. A short time after he became lost in the thick woods and in making his way to the railroad track came upon his adversary a second time. He drew his pistol and was prepared for an attack, but the cow evidently recognized him and only prepared herself in case he came too near.

ITS ONLY FAULT.

The Actor Had no Difficulty in Finding Out Its Merits.

An aspiring author once presented to M. Monvel, the famous comic actor, a manuscript tied with red tape and begged him to give an impartial opinion of the production. The comedian promised to do so, and the young man—the comedian thought him very young—waited for six months and more before he inquired as to his friend's verdict.

At length he put the solemn question: "Was the piece adapted for the stage?"

The comedian promised to let him know in a day or two.

Three more weeks went by. Then again the author importuned the actor and begged him not to defer his hopes any longer.

"Well, then," said the actor, "the fact is, your play is decidedly clever, I may say particularly clever, but it is not quite the thing for the stage. The scenes, the acting, the development of the plot, the tag—in fact, it requires adapting to the stage before it could be possibly produced. I must decline it—unwillingly, of course, but still—"

The young author interrupted him, "Will you be kind enough to point out the fault?"

The actor was confused; he toyed with the manuscript still criticising its defects. The author seized it from him, untied the tape, unrolled the paper, and with a laugh showed him that the whole was blank. The comedian had never untied the packet.

SHE HAD TO INSIST.

The New Servant Would Not Tolerate Any Carelessness.

The queenly creature sent by the intelligence office expressed herself as satisfied with \$6 a week, with alternate evenings to herself and the privilege of utilizing the front parlor for the reception of company.

A look of ineffable calm pervaded her countenance.

"There is one thing more," she pleasantly observed, "of which I imagine it is not necessary to speak."

She cleared her snowy throat. "—assume that your husband—"

The lady of the house knit her brows anxiously.

"—builds the fire in the morning."

A sigh of relief escaped the lips of the mistress.

"Oh, certainly," she cordially rejoined. "Yes, indeed."

The queenly creature expected as much as a matter of course.

"What I am getting at," she continued, "is to insist that he must never use kerosene oil to kindle with. I cannot tolerate such carelessness."

Loftily then she murmured an au revoir and departed, promising to return for duty the next day.

A Starving Artist.

John Graham Lough, one of the few great British sculptors, had a full experience of the proverbial poverty of artists. During his first year in London, about 1827, while modeling his "Milo" for the Duke of Wellington, he went without meat for three months, had only one bushel and a half of coal during the whole winter, tore up his shirts to make rags in which to keep his clay figure moist, and slept beside it—when the cold would allow him to sleep—on the ground.

A Knock-Out Blow.

"You never read my books!" said an eminent historian, in a tone of pretended jealousy and distress to his little boy, whom he found bending eagerly over a tale of cowboy exploits, hair-breadth escapes and wild adventure.

"N-no, papa," was the apologetic answer: "I will by and bye, when I'm older; but now I only like books that are interesting."

Not Strong Enough.

"Puppy!" exclaimed Johnson, as he contemptuously threw aside the Rev. Dr. Harwood's "Liberal Translation of the New Testament." He had discovered that the translator had turned "Jesus wept" into "The Savior of the world burst into a flood of tears."

The population of many South sea islands manufacture their entire suits from the products of palm trees.

CAPTURED A BULL MOOSE.

But It Took a Heap of Patience to Get the Animal in Hand.

Hunter Sellick has for several years been the possessor of two fine cow moose, and his great ambition has been to go into the moose-raising business. Year after year he has endeavored to capture a male moose, but failed. Some time ago he left Moncton for the forest country lying between the head waters of the Tobique and Miramichi rivers. For days his search was unavailing, until one day, about thirty miles away from any settlement and in the heart of the forest, he sighted the object of his search.

It was a magnificent specimen, fully six feet high. As this season its antlers had been shed, but the new ones were already putting forth. The dogs were set to nipping the moose in the rear, driving it toward a tree. Sellick, creeping around, suddenly threw his lasso over the animal's head, twisted the rope around a tree and had the moose a prisoner.

It is comparatively easy for a successful hunter to bring home a dead moose, but it is not so easy with a live one. It took five weeks, climbing over the hills, wading the morasses or fording the rivers which marked the thirty miles' distance between the scene of the capture and the first settlement.

The hunter at times had to employ a catamaran to cross the streams, the moose swimming behind. Finally he reached the Intercolonial, took a box car, which was just high enough for the moose, and brought his prize to Moncton.

CURIOUS MINERALS.

Utah Possesses an Unusual Variety of Peculiar Metals.

The mountains and valleys of Utah are perfect magazines of odd minerals, some found only sparingly in other places, while a great many kinds are plentiful there that are found in no other locality on the globe. "Teatite," a soft, resinous substance found in quantities in the Bear River mountains, was unknown to the mineralogist prior to 1890, and is even now wholly unknown in other quarters of the earth. Experts who have given it thorough tests are of the opinion that it will finally become amber of the finest quality.

"Ozokerite," a species of natural mineral wax, a rarity elsewhere, is found in large quantities in this locality of queer mineral substances. It is an acid and water proof, and makes the finest insulating material known.

"Gilsomite," another variety of mineral wax, contains 80 per cent of carbon or asphalt in its pure form. The Utah vein is almost 3 feet wide and a mile in length.

Besides the above named minerals, which for various reasons belong only in the category of oddities, there are inexhaustible beds of niter and alum, to say nothing of the mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, etc.

WHERE THE WOMEN PROPOSE.

It is in the Ukraine Where the Right Falls Upon Them.

In the Ukraine, Russia, the woman does all the courting. When she falls in love with a man she goes to his house and informs him of the state of her feelings. If he reciprocates all is well, and the formal marriage is duly arranged. If, however, he is unwilling, she remains there, hoping to coax him to a better mind. The poor fellow cannot treat her with the least discourtesy, nor has he the consolation of being able to turn her out, as her friends in such a case would feel bound to avenge the insult. His remedy, therefore, if determined not to marry her, is to leave his home and stay away as long as she is in it.

On the isthmus of Darien either sex can do the courting, with the natural result that almost every one gets married. A similar practice to that in the Ukraine exists among the Zuni tribe of Indians. The woman does all the courting, and also controls the situation after marriage. To her belong all the children, and descent, including inheritance, is also on her side.

The same custom prevails among the Vigiros, a tribe in Cabul, and the Nairs of Malabar. Among the Garo race of Abyssinia, in Northeast India, it is not only the privilege, but even the duty of the girl there to speak first.

A Snake Swallower.

A wonderful story reaches us from Japan, of a snake swallower who has outdone all forerunners in the art. Saito Tora-no-suke was one day breaking up some land, when he came upon a snake three feet long. Seizing it in his hands, he called out to his companions that if they would give him \$1 he would swallow the snake. Although dollars are scarce in Japan, it is stated that the money was at once subscribed, the onlookers not believing that the bet would be won.

But true to his word, Saito put the head of the creature into his mouth, and swallowed the whole three feet of snake without difficulty.

The punishment of his temerity was swift and fell. While his companions were gazing at him, speechless with horror and astonishment, he was seen to change color and fall to the ground in great pain, and he died in a few minutes.

A Deft-Fingered Blacksmith.

At Norristown, Me., W. B. Logan, a horseshoer, made nine miniature horseshoes from the metal contained in one silver dime. Each shoe has the number of holes usually found in horseshoes of the ordinary size; but, strange to say, the smallest cambric needle is too large to be used as nails in these miniature wonders. Logan has made affidavit that every one of these tiny silver crescents was made with the same hammer and punch used in making shoes for the largest-sized horse. How it was ever done is a mystery.

SHOP AND RAIL.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO LOCAL TRAINMEN

News About Different Roads, Employers and Employees.

Splendid Condition of the "Katy."

J. H. Bond, of New York, who recently visited Texas in company with President H. C. Rouse, of the M., K. & T., is quoted in the Boston News Bureau as saying:

"The present management is taking the road up to a standard that compares favorably with any road in the west. From January 1st to November 30th the freight earnings increased \$181,173. Mr. Rockefeller has been largely instrumental in the successful financing of the road. The extension to St. Louis will prove very valuable and will save the company at least \$600,000 annually of business formerly turned over to the Missouri Pacific. The report submitted by H. C. Rouse to the stockholders shows that the company earned all fixed charges, and, deducting expenses for extraordinary improvements, also shows that it earned full interest on the second mortgage bonds and a handsome dividend on the preferred stock. The second mortgage incomes are not a mortgage liability until August 1895. The increase in gross earnings with reduced operating expenses at the present rate will however warrant the payment of the August coupons as well as the February coupons within a year. The percentage of tons of cotton carried over the M., K. & T. was only 5 1/2 per cent of the total tonnage. The greatest business consists of forest products, live stock, coal, cereals, etc. The company carried 800,000 tons of coal this year, and will probably carry a million tons next year. The acquisition of the coal lands at Coal-gate was of vast importance. The coal company earned last year \$55,000 and furnished a large amount of business to the railroad company. The Houston extension of the St. Louis extension will be turned over to the operating department on March 1. The East Line and Red River branch has been broad gauged and will be taken out of the hands of a receiver on January 20th."

County Court.

County court met yesterday in adjourned session, Judge Dalby presiding.

Licenses were granted to the following dramshop keepers for six months, dating from January 4th, the \$2,000 bond in each case being approved:

G. N. Boutell, F. Behnke, E. G. Cassidy, Pat Dohel, Dunnigan & Rose, F. M. DeJarnette, A. Dhalluin, Adam Fisher, Geo. F. Fisher, J. G. Fisher, Geo. Fredenberger, James Glass, Wm. Hailer, Ben Johnson, Frank Kruger, Chas. Kobrock, J. W. Murphy, Frank McAllister, McEnroe & Quinn, Pat McEnroe, Peter Pehl, Chas. H. Raiffeisen, Herman Schmidt, John W. Siebe, A. F. Tessmer, Fred Banger, Joseph Sewell, Pat Curren and Jerry Sullivan.

The criminal fee bills for the month of December, amounting to \$395.35, were ordered paid. A few tax cases were disposed of and the court adjourned to Feb. 6.

The Play Last Night.

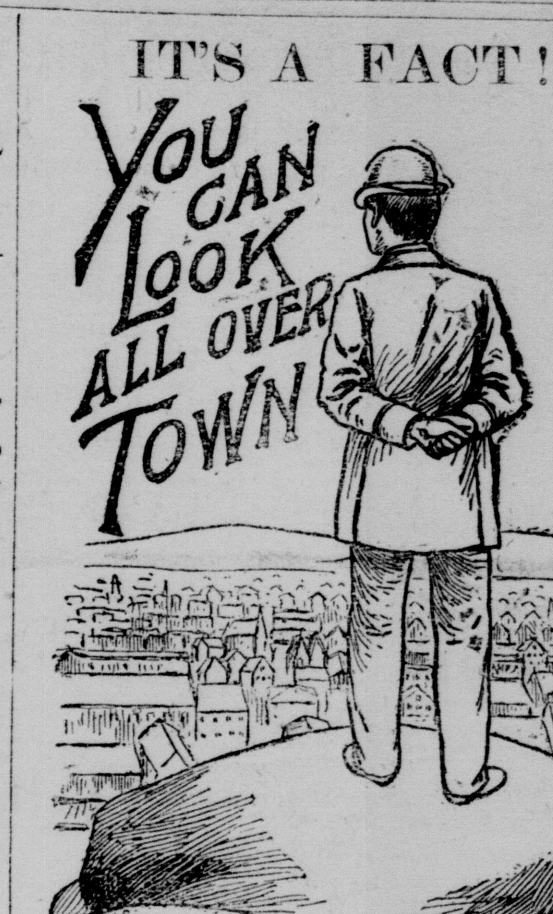
"Old Farmer Stebbins" drew like a magnet at Wood's opera house last night. Down east Yankee life was depicted in a most thoroughly enjoyable manner by a well-balanced company. H. Miller Howard, as Uncle Ezra Stebbins, an old New England farmer, brought back to many the memory of some good hearted old man whose sole desire in life was to make happy those he loved.

Phillip Strocker, as Joe Devlin, the villain of the play proved his excellence by the disfavor with which he was regarded. S. A. Slater, as George Carrington, the lover of the play, was well received. Westley Mantell, as Jube Erasmus Blossom, "a colored pussen," was hilariously funny in his sons and dances. Polly, a little cunning girl, in the hands of Miss Nellie Esmond, was winsome, chic and charming. Miss Esmond dances well and is a good singer. The orchestra band is an unusually excellent one.

Will See the Play.

The following gentlemen, now sitting as jurors in the circuit court now in session, will throw aside their cares for a time this evening and attend the show at the opera house in a body, occupying the north box: W. A. Baker, Lonwood; F. C. Hayman and D. E. Logan, Houstonia; John T. Oglesby, Blackwater; M. Garton and Buck Evans, Lamonte; J. W. Baldwin, Sedalia; Jno. McCurdy, Cedar; Chas. Monsees, Smithton; G. W. Anderson and W. H. Rhodes, Lake Creek; and James Marr.

IT'S A FACT!



We saved YOU money in '92. We will do more for YOU in '93, and wish all A Happy & Prosperous New Year.

Sedalia Carpet Co., THIRD & LAMINE.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued from the recorder's office:

George Goodwin and Laura Gravitt, colored, both of Sedalia.

Ulysses Ellsworth Carriker and Mary Hinton, both of Pettis county.

Will Wiley and Ella Smith, both of Sedalia.

Marion Strong and Docie Y. White, both of Pettis county.

Allen Shaw and Mrs. Angeline Shannon, colored, both of Pettis county.

Laid to Rest.

The funeral of Jacob Shobe took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the family burial ground about five miles west of the city.

Visiting Maccabees.

The visiting members of Crescent Tent, No. 4, K. G. T. M., which installed a new lodge of Maccabees at Windsor last night returned this morning and report a glorious time.

TAILORING

Only First-Class Work—Men's Furnishings; Full Lines. We offer underwear at Prices to close broken lots in sizes.

SHIRTS TO ORDER—PERFECT FITS—Novelties in Holiday Coods—Collar and Cuff Boxes, Neckwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Fine Hosiery, etc.

John : Walmsley : & : Co.

223 Ohio Street.

There were sixty gentlemen from Sedalia who saw that the mysteries and secrets of the order were properly explained to the twenty-seven candidates. An elegant supper was served, to which all did ample justice.

His Heroism Explained.

There is a story of an old darkey who was very fond of fishing. Day after day he used to be at the end of the pier with his line and hook, and generally with a group of little darkeys around him, with their hooks and lines. One day one of these boys lost his balance and tumbled in. The water was over his head, and it was apparent, if he did not get help, he would drown. Then the old darkey threw down his rod, jumped in, and rescued the boy. I was much impressed with the old man's heroism. "He is your son!" I said. "No, sah; no relation." "Then you risked your life to save that of a child who was nothing to you, which makes your act even more heroic." "Well, you see, boss, dat mizzable chile had all de worms in his pocket."

PERSONAL.

Miss Mabel Beiler has returned to school.

A. E. Ashbrook, the Kansas City horseman, is at Siche's.

Mrs. J. P. Wagner and sons, Peter and Joe, left for their home in Arrow Rock today after a week's visit to relatives in this city.

Heber Page and wife returned from Sedalia this afternoon. Miss May Higleyman, of Sedalia, is visiting Mrs. Heber Page. —Denison Herald, 3rd.

C. Haile, assistant general freight agent of the "Katy," is up from St. Louis, to adjust the insurance on his fine residence which was recently destroyed by fire.

Miss Marguerite Long, of Virginia, after a pleasant visit with the families of W. F. Hansberger and Harvey Seibert, has returned to her school at Lexington, Mo.

Taylor Blow, the St. Louis drummer, was in the "Katy" smash-up in East Sedalia yesterday and was compelled to crawl out through the window of the smoking car.

Leslie Marmaduke was in the city yesterday to meet a large number of students who arrived on the incoming trains on their way to Marmaduke military academy at Sweet Springs.

Liquor for family use, Frank Krueger, 112 Osage street.

And You Won't

Find such another assortment

of Carpets, Lace Curtains,

Window shades, Portiers, &c.,

as we have in our store this

week. The variety is infinite,

and the range of prices such

as to meet the demands of

any packet book.

We saved YOU money in '92. We will do more for YOU in '93, and wish all A Happy & Prosperous New Year.

Sedalia Carpet Co., THIRD & LAMINE.

D. A. CLARKE, - Mgr.

"Royal Ruby" Port Wine.

If you are reduced in vitality or strength by illness or any other cause, we recommend the use of this Old Port Wine, the very blood of the grape. A grand tonic for nursing mothers, and those reduced by wasting disease. It creates strength; improves the appetite; nature's own remedy, much preferable to drugs; guaranteed absolutely pure and over five years of age. Young wine ordinarily sold is not fit to use. Insist on having this standard brand, it cost no more. \$1 in quart bottles, pints 60 cts. Royal Wine Co. For sale by A. S. McGowan.

An Invaluable Remedy for Colds.

Sheriff Hardman, of Taylor Co., W. Va., was almost prostrated with a cold when he began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. In speaking of it he says: "It gave me almost instant relief. I find it to be an invaluable remedy for colds." For sale by Aug. Fleischmann, druggist.

TAILORING

Only First-Class Work—Men's Furnishings; Full Lines. We offer underwear at Prices to close broken lots in sizes.

SHIRTS TO ORDER—PERFECT FITS—Novelties in Holiday Coods—Collar and Cuff Boxes, Neckwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Fine Hosiery, etc.

John : Walmsley : & : Co.

223 Ohio Street.

There were sixty gentlemen from Sedalia who saw that the mysteries and secrets of the order were properly explained to the twenty-seven candidates. An elegant supper was served, to which all did ample justice.

Engagements can be made from two to fourteen instruments

Sedalia Weekly Democrat.

NEW SERIES.

SEDALIA, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1893.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

ENTOMBED.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN A COAL MINE.

TWO MINERS KILLED

Two Others Narrowly Escape With Their Lives--All of Them Negroes.

HIS LIFE FOR A FRIEND.

The Mine Owned by Edward Burnor--Failed to Heed a Warning--Bodies Rescued.

Many Sedalians were not aware that there was a coal mine in the city and yet one of the most terrible disasters that has ever occurred in Sedalia took place Wednesday afternoon about 4 o'clock at the coal mine operated by Edward Burnor, colored, a short distance northeast of the Sedalia Brewing company's plant.

About five weeks ago, a vein of coal was discovered at this place, and Mr. Burnor, a practical miner, began sinking a shaft. The work has continued until the shaft now reaches a depth of 26 feet.

From the bottom of the shaft, a level has been extended about 30 feet. At a distance of 10 feet from the beginning of the level are two drifts, each 40 feet long and reaching to a north and south chamber. The vein of coal is about 26 inches thick and a facing of forty feet has been exposed. The coal is of good quality and the output of the mine was quite extensive. Seven men were employed at the mine.

For a day or two past, the mining had reached a point where it was considered unsafe to continue further without strengthening the chambers where the men were at work, by additional timbers. Mr. Burnor went to the woods yesterday afternoon for a lot of strong poles with which he proposed to prop the overhanging ledges of slate, etc. Before his departure he stated that he warned the men not to mine too deep without taking the safeguard to see that sufficient props were in place.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a colored miner named Stonewall Jackson, was mining in the south chamber. The drift extending from the level to the chamber is about three feet high; so low that a man is compelled to crawl into it. The place, of course, is dark as midnight. Jackson was lying on his left side, when suddenly a cracking noise was heard. Such a sound is a terrible thing to a miner; it is the voice of death echoing from out the stygian blackness. The frightened man rolled quickly to his right side, throwing his head toward the entrance and his feet toward the end of the chamber. Before he could move further, however, a huge piece of slate had fallen upon his right foot, securely fastening it to the ground. Brown was alone and called with all his might for aid. As his voice rang down the black distance, it was heard by two brother miners who were at work in the north chamber, a distance of sixty or seventy feet away; their names being Isaac C. C. Hayes and Frank Fine.

The two men started to the rescue and, as they passed across the level, shouted for aid to the man who stood at the top of the shaft. George Brown, another miner, was let down in the bucket by James Claybrook, who was in charge of the winlass. The three miners crawled into the chamber where Jackson lay pinned to the earth, the dirt and slate still continuing to fall upon him in small quantities. Fine passed beyond Jackson and endeavored to break in pieces the slate and allow his comrade to extricate his foot. Brown ran back to the bottom of the shaft and had a short prop sent down with which he intended to pry up the ledge of slate and in that way free Jackson from his perilous position. Hayes had gotten a prop near the entrance to the drift when Brown began prying up the slate. Brown was leaning forward in a half stoop-

ing position; getting a firm hold, he began to exert his immense strength; his foot slipped and struck the prop that supported an immense quantity of loose coal and slate. As the prop fell, there was an awful crash as the debris came down, crushing and burying the men beneath it. For a moment, there was the silence of death in the darkened chamber; then arose faint cries of those who were encompassed in a living death. Fine, at the time of the fall, was lying close up to a ledge of coal which shielded him somewhat and broke the force of the falling mass. He was unable to move at first, but finally managed to free his left arm and then to raise his head. He called to Hayes to come to him. Hayes was standing near the entry with a prop in his hand when the crash came and was leaning forward. As the slate struck his back its immense weight forced him upon the prop. For a time he supported the terrible load which finally broke in two and fell to either side. The breath was almost crushed out of him. As soon as he was free, he went at once to Fine and succeeded in assisting him to his feet. Both men staggered to the entrance and notified their comrades of the awful accident. They were taken to the top and sent to the home of Ed. Gayhart No. 236 West Pacific street, and Dr. Sid Conkright summoned to attend them.

A rescuing party was at once organized to go to the rescue of Jackson and Brown who were said to be completely covered up in the earth and slate. An examination showed that beyond a doubt they were dead; ton after ton of coal, dirt, rocks and slate were upon them. After carefully placing supports in the chamber, the work of excavation commenced and the men worked steadily until about 9:30 o'clock last night before the men were exposed. They were cold in death and presented a pitiful but heroic sight--Brown had risked and lost his own life to save that of his friend; more than this no man could do. Both men lay in the position in which death found them. Jackson was upon his face, just as he had turned to escape. Brown was lying on his left side, his hand close to that of his comrade and the prop resting in his arms which were doubled underneath him. They were carried gently to the bottom of the shaft and then raised to the top of the ground. The bodies were taken to their boarding house, Ed Gayhart's, about 10:15 p. m.

A DEMOCRAT reporter saw them this morning as they lay on a bed in a little room, still dressed in their miner's clothes. Their legs and bodies were terribly crushed, the peculiar positions of the former showing that the bones had been crushed into fragments. Their faces were distorted, and their swollen tongues protruding between their bruised lips suggested in a terrible manner the horrible agony of suffocation experienced by the unfortunate men.

George Brown, the larger of the two dead men, is a perfect giant. His great massive jaws and thick neck made him a perfect lion in appearance. His immense chest and arms could not be equalled by two ordinary men. His waist tapered like that of the well-trained athlete, and was surprisingly symmetrical; he was beyond a doubt the most vigorous specimen of physical manhood the writer has ever seen. He was 46 year old, single, a miner by occupation, and came to Sedalia about a month ago from Dover, Mo. He leaves a widowed mother 80 years old.

Stonewall Jackson was aged 30 years, single and a miner by occupation. He came from Dover, Mo., about three months ago.

Frank Fine, wounded, aged 36, lives at Dover, is single and a miner by occupation; came to this city in November. He is suffering from a severe and painful wrench of the right shoulder. He is also injured to a certain extent in the abdomen where he was struck by falling slate. It is not known how seriously he is injured at this point. He seemed to be heartbroken over the death of his comrades and was weeping bitterly when seen this morning.

Isaac C. C. Hayes, of Dover, Mo., single, aged 31, and a miner by occupation, has a serious injury of the right chest. The cartilage of the sternum, where the lower ribs join, is supposed to be broken and he suffers much pain. His injury may result in pleurisy. There are no bones broken. He had been in the city about three months.

THE LEGISLATURE.

THE OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY NAMED.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

Members From Linn and Sullivan Sworn in--Party Caucuses Held--The Senatorship.

Special to the Democrat.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 4.--Much of the preliminary work of organizing the general assembly has been done, and now actual business has commenced, and what is to be one of the most important sessions of the legislature has been under conditions and circumstances favorable to intelligent legislation.

Promptly at twelve o'clock to-day Chief Clerk Smith called the house to order and prayer was offered by the venerable Dr. Prottzman, of the M. E. church south.

Fogle, of Schuyler, nominated Hon. J. T. Davidson, of Marion, for temporary speaker, and the nomination was seconded by Hays, of Cooper.

On behalf of the republican side of the house Moore, of Laclede, placed in nomination Dr. Tubbs, of Osage, whose nomination was seconded by Davidson, of Harrison.

Of course Davidson, the candidate of the democrats, was elected by a rousing majority.

A committee then escorted Speaker Davidson to the chair, and in a brief but eloquent speech, he accepted the honor conferred upon him. His remarks were received with hearty applause.

Chas. L. Rowland, of St. Louis, was then elected temporary chief clerk, and the house was ready for business.

The list of members was read and notice given of contests from Sullivan and Linn counties.

A motion was then carried that the members of the house be sworn in.

The speaker ruled that members whose election was contested could not be sworn in. A long debate ensued and an appeal taken from the decision of the chair. The house sustained the ruling of the chair by a vote of 55 to 55.

The members of the house were there sworn in by Judge Black, of the supreme court.

In the senate the proceedings were entirely harmonious. The senate was called to order by Lieutenant-Governor Claycomb. Prayer was offered by Rev. Johnson.

The rules of the last session were adopted and the new senators sworn in.

The old officers of the senate were appointed as the temporary officers.

A scene was created in the house when the members were being sworn in by Pettijohn, of Linn county, whose seat was contested, going forward and insisting upon taking the oath of office. Speaker Davidson ruled that he could not be sworn in and ordered him to leave the table, which he refused to do. Judge Black informed him that he could not swear him in but still Pettijohn insisted upon swearing anyhow. His conduct is regarded as a republican trick to endeavor to embarrass the democrats.

The democratic caucuses will be held to-night and the agony ended for a good many anxious candidates.

Con. Roach, of Carthage, has made a gallant fight for secretary of the senate and will win.

John W. Jacks will be the chief clerk of the house.

The newspaper fraternity is in the swim--Mabrey, Roach and Jacks being actively engaged in newspaper work.

Special to the Democrat.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 5.--The agony is over and the work of a great many of the statesmen who came down to assist in the organization of the general assembly is ended. There were disappointments, of course, as there always will be when there are several candidates for the same place, but no one can say that the nominations were not worthily bestowed.

House Caucus.

The democratic caucus for the purpose of nominating officers for the Thirty-seventh general assembly, was held in the hall of the

house of representatives last night. At 7:30 o'clock the secretary of the caucus of the Thirty-sixth general assembly, Dr. W. N. Graham, called the caucus to order and stated that the first business before the caucus was the nomination of a chairman. Mr. Edwards, of Cole, nominated Hon. C. C. Fogle, of Schuyler; Mr. Collins, of Wayne, seconded the nomination, which was made unanimous and by acclamation. Mr. Fogle on taking the chair thanked the members of the caucus for the honor conferred in a short and appropriate speech, and said that the next business before the caucus was the nomination of a secretary. Mr. Hawkins, of Dunklin, nominated Dr. W. N. Graham, of Pettis, who was also elected by acclamation.

The chairman then stated that the next business before the caucus would be the election of a speaker, speaker pro. tem., chief clerk, assistant chief clerk, engrossing clerk, enrolling clerk, door-keeper, sergeant-at-arms, official reporter and chaplain, in the order named, and called for nominations. Davidson, of Marion, nominated Thos. W. Mabrey, of Ripley; Moore, of Mississippi, seconded the nomination, which was made unanimous and by acclamation. Mr. Davis, of Buchanan, nominated his colleague, Mr. Stuart, of Buchanan, for speaker pro. tem. Mr. Harrell, of Clay, nominated Mr. Coots, of Platte; both nominations were properly seconded and the roll called resulted in the election of Mr. Stuart by a vote of 46 to 41.

Mr. John W. Jacks, of Montgomery and Mr. Henderson were placed in nomination for chief clerk, the roll was called and Mr. Jacks elected by a vote of 69 to 20.

The nomination of an assistant chief clerk proved to be the most difficult problem to solve that came before the caucus. Messrs. Hunter, Carruthers, Roy, Dameron and Gilbreath were all placed in nomination in timely and appropriate speeches. Capt. Gilmer Gilbreath, of Sedalia, led his competitors on the first ballot, tied Mr. Carruthers on the second and Mr. Roy on the third, but lost on the fourth, and Mr. Roy, of St. Louis and Ralls county, was elected on the fifth ballot, beating Mr. E. P. Carruthers, of Jasper county by a vote of 51 to 37.

When nominations for engrossing clerk were called for, Mr. Miller, of Worth, took the chair and Mr. Fogle placed the name of Mr. W. A. Rutherford, of Clark; in nomination in a very feeling and telling speech; the nomination was made unanimous and by acclamation.

Messrs. Jas. A. Turner, of Carroll, and R. L. Lunsford, of Howell, were placed in nomination for enrolling clerk, the roll called and Mr. Lunsford elected by a vote of 53 to 36.

Messrs. Horne, of Madison, Brown of Jackson, Lockett, of Cole, and Farrow, of Crawford, were all placed in nomination for doorkeeper by some one of their admiring and enthusiastic friends, and were soon disposed of as Mr. Brown was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 72 out of a total of 87 votes.

Messrs. Davis, of Saline, Burnett, of Boone, Garrett, of Barton, and Munger, of Carter, were each willing to leave their homes and sacrifice three months of their time and a slice of their wealth for the privilege of being boss of the house, in the capacity of door-keeper, for a very short time. After the usual eulogistic speeches and laudations, the roll was called and Mr. Garrett elected, having received 47 out of 83 votes.

Thomas D. Steele, of Barry, was re-elected official reporter by acclamation.

Rev. Wm. M. Prottzman, the present chaplain, was made to feel good by having the same compliment paid him.

The Senate Caucus.

The senate caucus was held behind closed doors but your correspondent is enabled to give a synopsis of their work. Senator J. W. Seabee was elected president pro tem of the senate; Cornelius Roach, of Carthage, secretary; N. C. Hickox, of Moniteau, assistant secretary; W. A. Morrow, of Warrensburg, official reporter; Sam Stanton, of Cape Girardeau, doorkeeper, and P. H. Ellis, of Boone, beat the supposed invincible Ashley W. Ewing for Sergeant-at-arms. Rev. Mr. Watkins, of Jefferson City, was elected chaplain. Mrs. S. P. Sparks, of Warrensburg, was elected folder, and Masters Clark Snell,

John Hollingsworth and James Brown, pages.

Senatorial Caucus.

The caucus to nominate a United States senator will be held this evening at 8 o'clock.

Proceedings To-Day.

The house met to-day with Speaker Davidson in the chair. Prayer by the chaplain.

As the ruling of the speaker yesterday on the question of the rights of the members whose seats were contested to be sworn in, had created a good deal of dissatisfaction, and held to be wrong by many of the ablest lawyers in the house, it was to be expected that it would be the first question acted upon. Nor was the supposition wrong.

The speaker frankly stated that after investigation he had found that the members from Linn and Sullivan counties were entitled to seats, and he reversed the ruling made yesterday and asked the members to come forward and be sworn in. This was at once done.

The house then proceeded to the election of permanent officers, the nominees of the democratic caucus being elected in each instance. This work occupied all of the forenoon, and the house then took a recess until 1:30, when the vote for state officers will be canvassed.

The senate proceedings to-day are short and uninteresting. Nothing was done at the session this forenoon, but this afternoon the officers will be elected.

FOR WAYWARD GIRLS.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT THE REFORM SCHOOL.

At Chillicothe, Mo., Where Two Little Sedalia Girls Were Sent a Few Days Ago.

Recently the attention of the county court was called to the fact that there are in Sedalia a number of little girls worse than motherless, who are associated with all degrees of vice, simply from family connections, and for whom something should be done in a reformatory way. Two were taken away last night to Chillicothe, Mo., where they will be placed in the reform school for girls. Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, president of the W. C. T. U., of Missouri, has the following to say of this institution in a letter to the Nevada Mail:

"Just at the edge of Chillicothe stands this home, an honor to the city securing its location, and an honor to the state that has made it a permanent institution. The building is substantial and finely situated in the midst of forty-seven acres of blue grass pasture land covered with stately trees. There are in the home forty rooms and thirty-five inmates. The plan of the building and the management of the home are like the Michigan Industrial home for girls at Adrian, established in 1881 with one cottage or building similar in size and capacity to ours, but now having six cottages, a chapel and a general administrative building.

"The girls are taught every kind of housework. They do all the work of the institution--cooking, baking, washing, ironing, cleaning, pickling, preserving, canning; every girl is taught to cut and make every garment she wears, to run the sewing machine, to mend, to make over, and to knit. The most perfect system, order and cleanliness are maintained throughout the whole establishment. Five days in the week each girl is in the school four and one-half hours. A good library of wisely selected books is open to all, and much taste for good reading evinced. The house has now four regular officers, all ladies of ability and culture--Miss E. M. Gilbert, superintendent, Miss C. A. Bowan, cottage manager, Miss M. Berry, teacher, and Miss A. Fortney, house-keeper. Miss Gilbert has had years of experience in similar institutions, and the whole atmosphere of the place attests a wise management. While the girls are held strictly to their studies and duties, ample provision is made for needful recreation, and wide opportunity is given for the development of individuality. A more excellent place could not be found for any homeless girl or for any girl inclined to break away from wholesome restraint to lead a foolish reckless life.

The entire expense for the year, including clothing, schooling and board, is but \$75.

Wines and liquors, 112 Osage, Frank Krueger.

FROM KENTUCKY.

THE GREAT EDITOR SPEAKS OF "MONEY AND MORALS."

The Christian Church Filled With a Large Audience to Hear This Distinguished Gentleman.

Hon. Henry Watterson, the brilliant editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, appeared in Sedalia on last Tuesday upon the lecture platform, filling the large auditorium of the Christian church with a most cultured audience. The lecture took place under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. and the able speaker was introduced by Mr. George P. B. Jackson, at whose home Mr. Watterson was a guest during his stay in the city.

The subject, "Money and Morals," furnished a most excellent theme for the speaker. He did not go into the economics of the one nor into the dry abstractions of the other. Their application to the actual conditions of life, its successes and failures, its joys and its sorrows, were brought out forcibly and impressively. He pointed out that the possession of money did not necessarily mean the possession of happiness.

Col. Watterson, continuing, then told the old, old story of what men needed to make a great nation; that out of the fullness and goodness of the heart, character was formed; that out of these fundamentals was reared an impregnable fortress. Simplicity and fewness of wants made happier men than those who lived in marble palaces and yet were slaves. The speaker drew a brilliant picture of the republic of Switzerland, the land of the Alpine snows and the home of liberty. The primitiveness of its people, the workings of its government and the centuries of supremacy of civil freedom made the statesmanship of that country one well worth careful study.

Col. Watterson is an eminently distinguished-looking man. His method of delivery begins rather nervously, but as he rises with the strength of the idea, he comes into a full and complete expression, grasping his hearer with an irresistible magnetism. This magnetism, aside from any inherent psychic power, is due, of course, to the several things that make up his striking personality. First of all, he is a scholar of fine attainments, possessing a mind that flashes and burns like a well-cut jewel; then comes the eye of an eagle, gleaming from beneath a shaggy eyebrow; then a voice, rich and complete in its fullness of tone and power. Fired with the blood of the south, poetic, eloquent and, at times, witty, Col. Henry Watterson is to-day one of the most interesting men in the great republic; he is one of the few who are sometimes called epoch makers.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS BED.

Jacob Shobe Dies Alone in His Room--The End of a Sorrowful Life.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock Tuesday morning Jacob Shobe, well-known to many citizens of Sedalia, was found dead in his room over the Chinese laundry, No. 211 West Main street.

A family by the name of Love, living in an adjoining room, stated that the deceased had been sick and confined to his room since Sunday night.

During Monday he called repeatedly for his brother who afterwards came to see him. About 1 o'clock, Mrs. Love entered his room and gave him a cup of coffee. He was not seen again until this morning before breakfast, when Mr. Love entered the room for the purpose of calling him to breakfast. Mr. Shobe was lying quietly, as if asleep, with the blankets drawn close up to his neck. He was thought to be asleep and was not called. After breakfast the little boy, Henry Love, went in with a cup of coffee and found him dead.

Jake Shobe, as he was familiarly called, was at one time in very good circumstances, and for several years was on the Sedalia police force. Domestic troubles seemed to have shattered his life and during the latter part of it he himself has been his worst enemy.

W. J. Letts, the East Sedalia grocer, will have in a fine line of candies, nuts and fruits for the Christmas trade at bottom prices.

Sedalia Democrat.

Authorized Agents.

The following named gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the SEDALIA DEMOCRAT: A. R. Driskell, Beauman; Wm Hoffman, Longwood; Thomas G. May, Hughesville; A. H. Nicholas, Housatonia; Harry Agee, Lamonte; C. B. Wharton, Green Ridge; James S. Ream, Green Ridge; M. S. Durrill, Gailey; R. W. S. Overstreet, Smithton, Mo.; Daniel Botts, Pauline, Mo.; James Vaughan, Green Ridge, Mo.

An agent wanted in every school district in the county; good pay to active agents; correspondence solicited.

ONLY a little over two months of Ben Harrisonism.

THE DEMOCRAT has no reason to complain of old 1892.

How many miles of macadamized road will Pettis county build during 1893?

THE thanks of the DEMOCRAT are due Hon. John T. Heard for valuable public documents.

THE DEMOCRAT enjoyed a more solid and substantial growth during 1892 than any other paper ever did in Sedalia.

THE newspaper comments indicate that there will be a large attendance at the state road convention to be held in this city.

THERE is only one genuine political cabinet maker in the United States, remarks an exchange. That is, only one who has a contract on hand.

THE Boonville Advertiser exclaims, "God help the rich who forget the poor!" Yes, and God help the poor who are forgotten by the rich.

As soon as his term of office expires Attorney General Wood will remove to St. Louis, where he has formed a partnership with Judge Henry D. Laughlin, one of the ablest lawyers in the state.

THE building of the railroad to Jerusalem has created a boom in that city, and real estate agents are selling lots like they used to in Kansas City and Wichita. A business boom in Jerusalem! Just think of it.

MR. CHARLES M. BRYSON, editor of the Montrose Democrat, is an applicant for the position of postmaster at that place. He has fought valiantly the battles of his party and deserves the recognition the appointment would give.

HON. DICK BLAND declares that he is in favor of free coinage of silver and wants no compromise at all. In declaring his own position he expresses the sentiment not only of his own district but of the democratic party in the west and south.

THE people of California declared for the election of United States senator by popular vote. The people of every state in the union will so declare whenever the proposition is submitted to them. Indeed the political history of this country for the past twenty-five years teaches the intelligent voter that if he wants his vote controlled in his own interest he had better do it himself, and that the safest course is to delegate to others only those matters that he cannot perform himself.

THE people of Missouri are to be congratulated upon the clean and gentlemanly contest for the official positions in the general assembly. This is one of the sure indications that politics is being purified and put upon a higher plane and that the gentlemen who are aspiring to honorable positions are worthy of them. There has been no mudslinging, no slander, no personalities in the canvass. This argues well for the work this winter and shows that we may expect a business session of the general assembly.

WITH a democratic senator gained in Wyoming and another in California, as now seems practically certain, the democrats will exactly tie the opposition in the senate and Stevenson will have the deciding vote. But the democrats have a chance to secure the senator from Montana, thus giving them a clear majority. New Mexico and Arizona will elect democrats to the senate as soon as they are admitted, thus making that body reliably democratic and placing upon its shoulders the responsibility of correcting the evils it has fought so long.

HON. JOHN C. HENDRIX, a former Missourian, and brother of Bish-

op Hendrix, of the Southern Methodist church, is suggested as a probable candidate for United States senator from New York. Mr. Hendrix has lived in Brooklyn for many years and is one of the ablest as well as one of the most popular men in the state. He was postmaster of Brooklyn under Cleveland's administration and was elected to a seat in congress at the recent election.

WHY A REVISION?

THE DEMOCRAT is surprised as well as disappointed to see that the Tipton Times, usually one of the ablest and most progressive journals in the state, seems to be opposed to a constitutional convention to revise our fundamental law.

We are glad, however, to see that the opposition of the Times is based upon grounds that are not tenable, as its able and clear-headed editor will see if he will examine them closely himself.

In order to be absolutely fair to the Times—for we yet expect it to be a fellow-worker in behalf of a constitutional convention—we give below its article in full:

"The SEDALIA DEMOCRAT is clamoring for a constitutional convention, and advances as reasons for calling this convention what the Times regards as cogent argument against it. It first demands the elimination of that provision which requires that all criminal cases shall be tried where the offense was committed. A most dangerous doctrine. It also complains of the restriction of the present constitution on taxation. The Times does not belong to the class of cheap demagogues who stampee at every mention of increased taxes, but we submit that just at present the people of Missouri would want something more convincing than mere assertion to demonstrate that the present limitations are too restrictive for the ordinary expenses of our county governments. Would not greater economy in the administration of county matters be more desirable? For instance: Even under the present restrictions of the organic law, Morgan county has protested warrants on nearly every fund, floating around seeking a buyer, and yet we dare say her people find the present rate of taxation onerous enough for their pocket books. 'Just what we contend,' we fancy some friend of the DEMOCRAT's position exclaims, 'the rate of taxation will not afford sufficient revenue for the expenses of the county.' Not too fast, please. That would be a very reasonable deduction but for the fact that its falsity has been proven in the past. Five or six years ago the same rate of taxation was ample and not a protested warrant for the ordinary expenses of the county was in existence. Her legitimate expenses have not increased in any greater proportion than has her wealth; hence the tax levy that was sufficient then ought to be sufficient now. But the point we desire to elucidate is this: Naturally the county court of that county would desire to keep the funds in tact as is contemplated by the constitution, and as we have shown their predecessors have done in the past, but having failed through mismanagement or for some other reason to keep the expenses down to the amount of the revenue, with all this incentive and restriction is it not reasonable to believe the expenses would be even greater if the means of meeting them were at easier command? In a word, if the revenue was greater is it not probable the expenses would also be greater, and thus greater burdens be imposed upon the people?"

In the first place, in regard to the proposed change authorizing judges to certify criminal cases to another county where the state of affairs in the county where the offense is committed is such as to prevent a fair and impartial trial, if the Times will recall to mind the disgraceful condition of affairs that have so long prevailed in Taney and other Bald Knob counties, it will see the necessity for such a measure.

In Taney county during the past ten years scores of the foulest murders have been committed; public buildings have been burned and people driven from the county, and yet the guilty perpetrators of these outrages could laugh at the law.

Why? Because they were members of a powerful secret organization which named and elected the county officers, and which either packed grand and petty juries and so defeated the ends of justice, or else terrified jury and witnesses, and so secured acquittals.

The crimes and lawlessness in these sections has been a disgrace to our civilization and calls for such a change as will permit the strong arm of the state to preserve the peace and enforce her laws.

To be sure, great care should be used in guarding the rights of the people in giving this extraordinary power to the courts, but this care will provide against any danger of judicial oppression.

Second, as to the limitation in taxation for county purposes.

A removal of existing restrictions does not necessarily mean an increased expenditure for ordinary

purposes. Unless the people of a county desire to increase the public debt there need be no such increase.

But the proposed change would give the people of Moniteau, Pettis and other counties the right to tax themselves to build good roads if they desire to do so.

Missouri is annually losing millions of dollars through bad roads, and in many counties where the people are tired of this state of affairs, they are estopped from making improvements because the constitution takes away from them the right to tax themselves to an amount sufficient to provide the accommodations they desire.

The Times is unfortunate in its selection of an instance where the restrictive features of the present constitution prevent taxation.

If the people of Morgan county have selected public servants who mismanage public affairs, that fact does not remove from the tax-payers of the county the obligation to pay the county's debt.

If county warrants are "hawked about the streets," that fact shows that more money is needed, and the county is bound, as an honest debtor, to pay them if her tax-payers are able to do so.

When a man has performed a day's labor for a county he is entitled to his pay, just as he would be if a private individual owed him for services performed.

The fact is, we have legislated too much in our constitution and the rights and privileges of the people are too much restricted thereby.

However beneficial these restrictions were at the time they were adopted, they are not needed now; but on the other hand many of the counties and cities in the state are being injured by them and the development of the state greatly retarded.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

It is probable that an effort will be made this winter to separate the agricultural college from the university and remove the former institution to some other locality.

But whatever is done will not be actuated by any desire to injure the university.

Those who have in the past favored the independence of the agricultural and medical college, have taken that ground because they believed there was a distinct and important work for a practical college of agriculture and mechanic arts in this state.

There are hundreds of young men and young women in Missouri who can command the means to supplement the instruction they have received in the common schools with a two or three years course in a practical school, but who have neither the time nor the opportunity to complete a university course.

It is believed that the Agricultural and Mechanical college, if removed from Columbia and established on an independent basis, would supply this demand and afford a means of higher education to thousands of the sons and daughters of Missouri farmers and mechanics—instruction, too, of a character that will make better farmers and mechanics of them and materially assist them in fighting the battle of life.

If the Agricultural college is removed it will be in order to accomplish this purpose, and not to injure or tear down the university.

There is needed in Missouri a grand university—a university in fact as well as in name; one that will rank with the best in the country and be worthy of the state.

Missouri is able to afford a school of this kind.

In an article against the "fee" system of paying public officers, the Springfield Leader very pertinently says: "The fee system has been tried and many defects have been found. Besides the fee system is not equitable. One officer, say the circuit clerk, a very important officer, is allowed \$1,800 a year, while the recorder of deeds is allowed \$4,000 a year. Is it just? Does it require more ability, integrity or industry to attend to recording written instruments than to perform the intricate and important duties of circuit clerk? The fee system is most singularly illustrated by the fees of coal oil inspectors. In St. Louis the office is said to pay \$18,000 a

year, requiring no more skill, genius or ability than to leave the testing machinery and the stamp with the oil company and receipt for the fees. No wonder there are twenty applicants for the position in this city. The office is practically a sinecure and should be abolished. It gives no protection to the people."

GIVE HIM YOUR SUPPORT.

In an article under the above caption the Columbia Herald gives the democrats of Missouri some mighty good advice as how to treat the incoming democratic state administration.

It is advice that is applicable to this administration and to all others, and if conscientiously followed would almost annihilate political party factions.

The Herald's advice is worth the perusal of every democrat. Here it is:

"Missouri will have a new chief executive next month. Governor Francis, after giving the people a wise, safe and praiseworthy administration, will retire from office. His successor, selected by the voters last November, will enter upon the duties of his high position unostentatiously and in simple fashion.

Don't throw any rocks at the new governor. He will have some appointments to make. Be careful how you criticize them until you see how well the positions are filled. It is barely possible he may know more about the situation than you do. He will make mistakes, of course; all governors do. He will offend some persons. That is to be expected. But he will make a better governor if he has the support and encouragement of the people, not back biting and malicious criticism.

If you are a democrat you should stand by the state administration. It is democratic through and through. A good party man upholds the office-holders his party elects, as long as they do their duty. As a citizen, no matter your politics, you should support the state administration. The new governor is the governor of the state. We have too little state pride. Missouri is the grandest of commonwealths, and when its people are harmonious and united they are invincible. Stand up for your state, no matter the name or political complexion of the man in authority. Give Stone a chance."

THE ROAD QUESTION.

There is an awakening all over the country to the importance of good roads, and while the last decade will go down in history as the era of railroad construction, everything indicates that the next will be the era of public road building.

Everywhere the most intelligent men and the most enterprising papers are discussing not only the importance of good roads but the best plan for building them.

The road convention to meet in this city at an early day is being remembered all over the state and its importance urged upon the people.

The Nevada Mail, in a recent issue, says:

"The money which the city of Nevada offered to contribute to the building of the Kansas City, Nevada & Ft. Smith railway, would build seventy-five miles of wagon roads surfaced with burned clay.

An equal amount added to that sum by the county would build roadways from the north to the south line, from the east to the west line, and from each corner diagonally to the one opposite it, all of them passing through the center.

No railway system could contribute so much to the prosperity of Nevada.

Tributary to the county seat we have an agricultural district capable of sustaining a town of double the population of which we now boast, if the trade could be concentrated and held.

What is the use of looking to the uttermost ends of the earth for industries to facilitate our growth, when we have ample means so close at hand that we can reach out and touch them?

While others are talking let the people of Nevada and Vernon county be acting. Send wide awake men to the Sedalia road convention, that they may learn all that is possible to acquire there upon the subject, and when they return we can commence reducing their knowledge to practice.

Road improvement is the vital question of the hour, and those counties which first realize the fact

Extraordinary Offer!

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary

FREE

To anyone sending four yearly subscribers at One Dollar each to the

Weekly Democrat!

In order to increase the circulation of the **Weekly Democrat** the management will give free to any one sending us a club of four yearly subscribers, at one dollar each, one copy of the original Webster's Unabridged Dictionary of 1892; 1281 pages; cloth bound.

Every family and every school not already supplied with an unabridged dictionary should secure one of these valuable books by sending four yearly subscriptions to the **WEEKLY DEMOCRAT**.

Tell your friends and neighbors of the opportunity to secure the best weekly paper in Pettis county and at the same time get a dictionary Free.

SAMPLE CAN BE SEEN AT THIS OFFICE.

Remember, One Dollar gets the **Democrat** from now until January, 1894, and four subscriptions entitles the getter up of the club a dictionary Free.

Address:

The Democrat,
SEDALIA, MO.

and act upon it will be first upon the high road to prosperity.

No scheme which has yet been devised will add so much to the substantial value of farm lands as good roads; and there is no enterprise which will equal them in the promotion of the farmer's comfort."

THE UNIVERSITY'S WANTS.

The Columbia Herald, always and under all circumstances the friend and champion of the university, has the following statement as to the appropriations that will be asked for by that institution this winter:

"They will ask the legislature for the erection of a main building, a medical building and a gymnasium and a drill hall. They estimate that \$300,000 will be required for the main building.

The estimated expenses of the university for maintenance during the next two years, grading of campus and equipment of laboratory and museum is only \$45,000 above the present income. Only this sum will be asked for.

For the Rolla School of mines and metallurgy \$25,000 for building and equipment will be asked."

Important, if True.

From the Boonville Democrat.

A young California physician, Dr. Nuttall, has made a discovery that is greatly exciting the medical men of the Pacific coast, and which promises to give immunity to the human race against contagious diseases. It consists in inoculating the human subject with the blood of certain animals. Observing that certain animals are exempt from certain diseases, he began experiments by inoculating an animal susceptible to a certain disease, with the blood of an animal exempt from it, and then introducing the disease germs into the inoculated animal. The result proved that the inoculation protected the inoculated animal from the disease. A poison which would kill one animal will have no effect upon another species. "Physicians generally be-

lieve that the mouse is the most susceptible to the anthrax poison, and will die almost immediately after being inoculated with the deadly bacilli. Yet if the blood of a frog or a dog, neither of which is susceptible to anthrax poison, be preciously injected, it gives the rodent immunity from evil effects."

"Now," said a prominent physician of the city yesterday, "if this suggestion of Dr. Nuttall be correct what may we not look for? It will be necessary to look for animals not susceptible to diphtheria germs and inoculate them. If no evil effects be noted it will be possible to take the blood of that animal and inoculate human beings, with the hope that the human subject will forever be free of fear of that disease. The same will be true with scarlet fever, small-pox and other diseases. It is simply an immense field for experiment opened up and full of the greatest suggestions."

The discovery undoubtedly is an immense stride forward. No one can predict where the research will lead to, and the importance of Dr. Nuttall's announcement can scarcely be over estimated. It has been observed that horses are not subject to cholera. During the late epidemic in Europe this fact was particularly observed. This, of course, leads to the natural assumption that there is something in the blood of the animal which prevents the spread of the disease through the system. Now, if this be true, and the injection of the blood of the horse into the veins of a person threatened by or even afflicted with cholera will stay the disease, what greater discovery could be made? Dr. Nuttall has made other discoveries which place him in the front rank of his profession, and he is indeed worthy of all the praise given him by the physicians of America.

Tommy—"Say, paw?" Mr. Figg—"Well?" "When a hole in the ground is filled up with dirt what becomes of the hole?"—*Indianapolis Journal*.

LONDON ALARMED.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS VERY CLOSELY GUARDED.

DYNAMITERS ARE FEARED

The Government is Afraid That the Dublin Explosions May be Repeated in London.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—That the government regards the Dublin explosions as indicating serious danger is proven by the unusual activity of the London police. Every public building is closely guarded and all suspicious characters promptly arrested. Such precautions have never been witnessed before within the memory of the oldest American residents. It is feared that the Dublin explosions indicate a well laid and extensive plot to destroy public property.

The Lost Heiress.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 31.—It was learned to-day that Jennie Semond, who was wanted to claim a \$100,000 legacy to which she had fallen heir in Portland, Oregon, died in the city hospital here in October, 1891. She was a very depraved woman.

DIVERSE INTERESTS.

Will the Eastern and Western States Ever Separate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Congressman DeArmond, of Missouri, an able lawyer, who has devoted much time to the study of states rights questions, was asked to-day if he thought the time would ever come when the republic would be divided with the Mississippi river as the boundary line.

Judge De Armond said he thought not, unless the government at Washington legislated in blanket fashion. But the interests of the east and the west were different and the government has not recognized that fact. He admitted that there was great dissatisfaction now, and that it might in time lead to division.

A BOLD FORGER.

A Nursery Man Succeeds in Working a Smooth Game at Lamonte—He Escapes.

Last Friday a man giving his name as J. C. Benton and representing himself to be traveling for the Louisiana nursery, at Louisiana, Mo., arrived at Lamonte and proceeded to make himself very agreeable to all with whom he came in contact.

Needing a little money, he drew up a check which was cashed by W. E. Files, cashier of the Lamonte bank. The amount was \$10.

Benton attempted to pass several more checks, but did not succeed. His first forgery was discovered during the day and officers sent after him, but the wily fruit tree man had escaped and is supposed to have passed through Sedalia Friday night on his way east.

He is described as neat in appearance, dressed in a dark suit of clothes, no overcoat; is about 5 feet, 8 inches in height, has a long chin and several upper teeth missing on the left side, long hair, smooth shaven and is dark complexioned. He wore a braid watch guard drawn tightly across his breast, a gold fob being fastened to the guard.

NEXT YEAR'S RACING.

The Stakes Amount to \$12,500—The Directors Doubt the Handsome Turn.

The directors of the Missouri state fair have announced the stakes to be given by the association at the September meeting. Together with the purses they amount to \$25,000. The latter will not be made public until July.

The track is now in the big circuit, and the attractive sums offered will bring some of the fastest and most noted horses in the country to Sedalia. It seems difficult to have a more thoroughly enjoyable programme than was given last year, and yet the directors are confident that it will be excelled. The track was an unusually speedy one last year, and time will doubtless make it better and its newness will have worn away ere the horses are again seen to make the grand turn for the home stretch.

The stakes are as follows and the entries will close on February 15th next:

\$500 stake—For yearling trotters (foals of 1892), mile heats, two in three, no distance.

\$500 stake—For two-years old trotters (foals of 1891), eligible to 2:35 class, Jan. 1, 1893.

\$1000 stake—For three-years old trotters (foals of 1890), eligible to 2:45 class, Jan. 1, 1893.

\$500 stake—For three-year-old pacers and under, eligible to 2:35 class, Jan. 1, 1893.

\$2,000 stake—For trotters eligible to 3:00 class, Jan. 1, 1893. \$500 retained as a consolation for non-winners.

\$2,000 stake—For trotters eligible to 2:29 class, Jan. 1, 1893. \$500 retained as consolation for non-winners.

\$2,000 stake—For pacers eligible to 2:30 class, Jan. 1, 1893. \$500 retained as consolation for non-winners.

\$1,000 stake—For pacers eligible to 2:24 class, Jan. 1, 1893.

\$1,000 stake—For stallion trotters eligible to 2:45 class, Jan. 1, 1893.

CHRISTIANITY AND BUDDHISM

A Buddhist Priest on the Future of Christianity.

From the London Times.

A native Japanese journal published by the Shingon sect of Buddhists to disseminate their special doctrine recently contained an article by a priest of the sect instituting a comparison between Buddhism and Christianity. The writer says that when he looks at the great influence of Christianity, its glory seems to fill the world, and the flag of the cross to be the sign of victory everywhere. Yet when it reaches a certain point it must stop. This checking of its progress has already begun, and though it is still powerful its kingdom is destined to disappear, like those of Rome and Macedonia of old. But its victories have been due to the truth it has taught.

This truth lies, first, he continues, in its emphasis of the existence of one absolute, infinite creator of all things, omnipresent, omniscient, omnipotent. To prove this truth there is nothing so potent as Christianity in all the world. To identify the father of love with the source of the universe is to have emphasized one of the most important truths for mankind. In Buddhism this truth is accepted in substantially the same form. But Buddhism expounds the attribute of God more minutely. It sees more of God in nature. Furthermore, this omniscience, omnipresence and omnipotence, which Buddhists also postulate, is not directly predicted of the perfect Absolute Being, but of Buddha, their highest exemplar. "What we term Buddha corresponds to what Christians conceive as God. Christians attribute to God the human capacities of feeling and thinking, as we do to Buddha; only we are more logical, for if God has human impulses of good, he must also have capacity, however small, for bad, and thus he could not be perfect. We avoid this by seeing the culmination of human faculties in Buddha, while transcendental perfection is to be imagined in the Absolute Being only. Yet here Christianity, though not so strictly logical, is but one step behind Buddhism."

Another great truth emphasized by Christianity is the imperishability of the moral law. Our deeds of to-day will bear fruit in future reward and punishment, not only in this life, but in another. This doctrine of inevitable punishment and reward is also held by Buddhism; only the Christian idea of the nature of the future life and of its single judgment day with a final sentence is not as reasonable as the Buddhist doctrine of a succession of future lives of a gradual improvement or deterioration in the transmigrating souls. Again the influence of Christianity is due chiefly to the purity and nobility of ideal life. Christ sacrificed himself for the benefit of the world, and that act forever glorified the possibilities of humanity. The moral influence of Christianity, like that of Confucianism, is strong in its practicability; doing, not knowing only, is its great theme. "The teachings of Christ embody everlasting truths, fervent, noble, flashing upon us like lightning, startling and illuminating us."

The teaching of the four gospels is the most perfect, most noble, most practical moral doctrine below heaven; and it is most easy to understand and most simple to follow. The personality of Christ is the magnetic power of christianity. In all this, he says, there is nothing that conflicts with what a Buddhist believes. But christian doctrines have another side, a side of superstition and ignorance. Like the sickness of a healthy man, it will cause the end of christianity if it is not cured. Chief among these doctrines is that of the trinity. The fact is that the doctrine of the trinity dates back to eastern traditions and was kept in the christian system, as history shows, because it helped out another of the unsound christian doctrines, that of salvation.

The writer observes that the present age is one of progress, and if christianity continues to cling to these antiquated doctrines it will

COLE CAMP MINING.

BACON MONTGOMERY'S DREAM NEVER MATERIALIZED.

How a Syndicate of Sedalians Once Thought a Fortune Was in Sight.

"The recent discovery of lead on the sewer extension and the preparations for mining it recalls vividly a mining fever once experienced by myself," said a prominent Sedalian to a DEMOCRAT reporter last evening.

"About fifteen years ago, I think it was, Bacon Montgomery, then engaged in newspaper work in Sedalia, got wind of some lead deposits about three miles southeast of Cole Camp. Discovering a mine and making a fortune in a day was the one great unrealized dream of Bacon Montgomery's life. He would economize for two years or more and then sink his last dollar in a hole that a rat wouldn't live in. Well, Bacon came to me one day and in a secretive and mysterious way stated he was a rich man; there was no doubt about it. Hadn't he been on the ground and made a close examination? He had discovered big lead indications, as he said, near Cole Camp and wanted me to become a member of the company which he proposed to organize. I finally agreed to visit the spot with him. I remember we arrived there on a cold day in February and it was altogether the most forbidding spot I had ever seen. The low, rocky hills were covered with snow and scrub oaks and, from appearances, I wouldn't have given five cents for a whole section of the land. Bacon, however, was irresistible and talked with all the eloquence and conviction of an old '49er looking for the Lost Cabin, as he pointed out places where the lead ore cropped out of the hills.

"In short, a company was organized to purchase the land and work the mines. Bacon was made manager and was in the height of his glory. He dropped his position on the newspaper like a hot griddle and hastened to Warsaw to purchase the land. He could hardly sleep for the fear that someone would get ahead of him and take the fortune at a single move. He bought a large tract of land, but was scared almost out of his boots to find that in his excitement he purchased land in the wrong township. The syndicate advanced money for a second purchase, with the first remaining upon its hands.

"The place soon began to take on the appearance of a mining camp. Cabins were built, machinery put in and a force of miners put to work. Bacon stepped around with his pants in his boots and wore a woolen shirt strapped down with a big leather belt. Almost daily reports were made to 'the company in office' in Sedalia and freight wagons were going to and fro hauling supplies for the hungry—and thirsty—employees. Bacon was generally entertaining at his cabin a number of his boon friends from Sedalia and managed to mingle considerable of the luxuries of the metropolis with the harsh austerities of camp life.

"But the same old story soon began to run its weary length. What at first were supposed to be veins proved to be pockets only. The treasury began to dwindle until at last the funds were exhausted and Bacon once more forced to confess that all that glitters is not gold. The great Cole Camp mining camp was at an end; the work stopped, the men dispersed and to-day there remains nothing but a number of abandoned shafts to show where some enthusiasts sought to realize a fortune and found disappointment. "But there may be something there yet," said the speaker, true to the miners' Micawber-like instinct, as he sank into a reverie and watched the smoke from his cigar curl upward.

Criminal Costs.

Under the caption, "Filling a Rat Hole," the Nevada Mail has the following on the subject of criminal costs:

"There are counties in the state which draw from the general revenue each year more money for criminal costs than the whole amount which they pay into the state treasury.

The matter of costs is a bottomless rat hole which Missouri has for years been making strenuous efforts to fill. The greater the appropriation, the greater the disbursements, and the grizzled, gray-headed old deficit turns up with unflinching punctuality to confront each legislature.

The case of Nils Howard is cited as one of the great number which sap the revenue. About six years ago the man killed a deaf mule

and time after time brought to the verge of trial, but on each occasion a continuance has been granted. Witnesses brought from Kentucky at a great expense were permitted to return without testifying, and each fiasco added to the mountain of costs. It is believed that the expense to state at the present time will exceed \$15,000, and the day of trial, though fixed for February, may still be very remote.

The accused should at all times have the benefit of every circumstance in his favor, but a false sense of magnanimity to the prisoner may be a serious crime against the state.

It is this lax practice which inspires contempt of the criminal for the law and discourages the honest man and good citizen, who in the sweat of his brow is striving for the maintenance of good government."

The Mail is right. There is no good reason for the cumbersome system which makes delays so frequent in criminal cases.

When a man is arrested and charged with a crime, his trial should speedily follow.

If innocent it is a wrong to him to keep him in jail for months or years. If he is guilty the delay is a wrong to organized society.

There should be a criminal judge in each county, and the criminal court should be open at all times for the trial of cases.

Then the law in regard to delays and changes of venue should be amended so that at all stages of a case the sole purpose should be to secure speedy justice.

There would be fewer motions for change of venue if to sustain such motion meant to send the accused, the lawyers and the witnesses over to the next county to go on with the case the next day.

It is the delay and the chances of evidence being lost or witnesses dying that makes the criminal so anxious for changes of venue.

CHOLERA AT DUNKIRK.

The Disease is Spreading Fast and Very Fatal.

DUNKIRK, Dec. 31.—There have been three deaths from cholera in this city since Wednesday and the disease is spreading rapidly. There is great excitement and grave fears of serious epidemic.

HANDSOMELY REMEMBERED.

Judge R. E. Ferguson, of the County Court, Honored With a Costly Cane.

Friday was the last session of the Pettis county court prior to 1893, and one of its most efficient judges, R. E. Ferguson, of the Eastern district retired to be succeeded by Judge-elect Willis Franklin. As a fitting token of their high esteem and appreciation as a remembrance of the high ability and undeviating sincerity with which he discharged his exacting duties, his brother officers presented him with a handsomely engraved, gold-headed ebony cane. All the officials and clerks at the court house were present and the occasion was one of great pleasure. Judge Ferguson was taken wholly by surprise and at first was almost unable to speak the appreciation and thanks which welled up from his heart.

Prosecuting Attorney George F. Longan, without regard to politics, made the presentation speech in an appropriate and feeling manner.

Demorest Medal Contest.

The contest at Green Ridge Friday night for the Demorest silver medal in elocution afforded a most pleasant evening's entertainment for the people of that town and vicinity. There were eleven contestants. The first prize, the Demorest medal, was awarded to Miss Agnes Kyd, who recited "The Martyred Mother." The second prize, one year's subscription to the *American Queen*, was won by Miss Mattie Meredith. All of the recitations were well rendered.

Smith Went to Jail.

Mike Smith, who so brutally assaulted his brother, Paul Smith, the engineer, with a chair, was fined \$15 and costs for assault and battery, before Justice Fisher yesterday and sent to jail. The total amount was \$48.45. His brother Paul, now in the hospital at St. Louis, informed the authorities that he would not prosecute, and the charge of felonious assault was accordingly withdrawn.

Sentenced by Judge Ryland.

The three men who attacked Conductor Rawdon and his porter, Isaac Chaney, on the train near Warrensburg on the 17th of December, were sentenced by Judge Ryland at that place Friday. Ben Himberg gets two years and a half, Ed, Powers, two years, and Fred McKay was fined \$200 and costs.

OPPOSES FRANCIS.

VEST DON'T WANT HIM IN THE CABINET.

A FIGHT IS IMMINENT.

The Senator is Said to Have Informal Cleveland of His Feelings in the Matter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The subject of Missouri in the cabinet has again been revived by a story to the effect that Senator Vest has expressed himself as strongly opposed to Governor Francis for a cabinet position.

The story has it that the senator has informed Mr. Cleveland of this opposition and even indicated to the next president that he might feel called upon to oppose the confirmation of Governor Francis should his name be sent to the senate. It is understood that Senator Vest is a great admirer of Col. Chas. H. Jones, and that his opposition to Francis is at least partly due to the Jones-Francis feud, which has become quite bitter.

Death of James T. Kemp.

As the midnight bells were sending forth their joyous peals in glad welcome of the New Year, God summoned His angel, Death, and bade him descend to earth and return with the spirit of one whose deeds of kindness toward his fellow men would ever hold a place in their memory.

The faithful wife and relatives who had gathered about the bedside of James T. Kemp knew that ere the decaying echo of those bells had sounded the death knell of the departing year, the soul of the one who was most dear to all that knew him would have winged its flight to the realms of that world which knows no care. He lingered until 3 o'clock Sunday morning, when he passed peacefully to his Maker.

Mr. Kemp was one of Pettis county's wealthy and most prosperous stockmen, but had been confined to his bed for several months past with a complication of diseases which resulted in his death. At the time of death he was 57 years and 11 months of age, being born and reared in Pettis county.

Besides a wife and child, a bright little girl of 3 years, he leaves five brothers and three sisters, one of whom is Mrs. J. B. Brooks, of East Fourth street, this city.

The funeral took place at 11 o'clock this morning from his late residence, 2 miles southwest of Longwood, being conducted by the Rev. Cobb, of the M. E. church, south, the funeral cortege being followed to the Longwood cemetery by a host of sorrowing friends and relatives.

Servant of God! well done;
Rest from thy loved employ;
The battle fought, the victory won,
Enter thy Master's joy.
The voice after midnight came;
He started up to hear,
A mortal arrow pierced his frame;
He fell—but felt no fear.

Porter Family Reunion.

A pleasant reunion of the children and grand children of Rev. E. K. Porter, was held last Saturday and among the number present were Judge R. E. Ferguson and family, A. M. Mitchem and family, J. M. Wherley and family, Louis Lower and wife, Mrs. J. M. Polard, of Carthage; Miss Eugenia Ferguson, of Rich Hill; E. P. Lampkin, of St. Louis. A royal good time was had in greeting relatives, some of whom had not met for years. Rev. Porter is now in his eightieth year. He was born and raised in Bedford county, Va., at the foot of the Peaks of Otter, the highest mountain in the Blue Ridge range.

A Valuable Dog Killed.

"Old Joe," a dog which money could not have bought from A. P. Morey, was run over by an East Sedalia street car last Saturday morning and so badly injured that he was shot because of his intense suffering.

"Old Joe" had an intelligence closely akin to that of the human. He was a valuable hunting dog and will be greatly missed by his owner. It is to be hoped that he is in the happy hunting grounds where all good dogs go.

Mr. Ittel Resigns.

Mr. Adam Ittel, cashier of the Citizens' National bank, tendered his resignation Monday to take effect at once. His successor will not be chosen until the regular election of officers on Saturday the 15th.

Mr. Ittel has been in the banking business in Sedalia for about twenty-five years and is well and favorably known not only in this city but

in banking circles in the state, and enjoys an enviable reputation as a business man. He will probably, after his long confinement behind the counter, take sometime for rest and recreation, but the DEMOCRAT, in common with his many friends in Sedalia, hopes he will remain a citizen of the Queen City.

The Smallest Mule in the World.

Hinsdale & Menefee showed a DEMOCRAT reporter Monday what they claim to be the smallest 5-year-old mule in the world. The lilliputian measures 40 inches and is docile as a kitten. Mr. Menefee said that he proposes to take the mule to the World's fair. This firm has 300 of the finest mules ever collected in Central Missouri. A reporter saw mules valued at \$175 each, perfect giants in the mule kingdom.

ANNUAL REPORT.

CHIEF OF POLICE DELONG AND RECORDER RAUCK.

What the Officers and the Police Court Have Done During the Past Year.

Chief of Police John DeLong and City Recorder Rauck were busy comparing their books Monday, making the final balances for the year.

The period covered by the report dates from April 11th, 1892, to January 31st. During that time 1351 arrests were made and fines collected to the amount of \$3,741.51. For the twelve months preceding, there was collected in fines \$1293. An interesting comparison is furnished by observing each month separately, as follows: April, \$321; May, \$399.15; June, \$362.71; July, \$485.75; August, \$686.15; September, \$376.80; October, \$584.10; November, \$263.60; December, \$261.25. It will be noticed that August and October are the heaviest; this was caused by the unusually large crowds in the city at that time.

For the month just closed, December, Judge Rauck's books show amount of fines assessed, \$1012.00; amount of fines paid, \$261.25; amount of fines committed, \$257.50; stay of execution, \$382.75; fines remitted, \$87.50; fines delinquent, \$23. There were exactly 100 cases, 98 of which were tried, 2 continued; and 12 dismissed. Chief of Police DeLong is proud of the record and he has every reason to be so. He has worked early and late, ever vigilant in preserving the peace and security of the city. It is a notable fact that during his administration more criminals have been caught and convicted in Sedalia and also sent away and convicted for crimes in other places than at any period in the history of the city. The able chief has been assisted by a force, small in number, which is entitled to no small amount of credit for the valuable results.

Including Chief of Police DeLong, there are now ten on duty. Of these, Officer Doty looks after the sanitary condition of the city, Officer Scally, the city licenses, and Officer H. C. Finch is the special policeman employed by the citizens living on Broadway.

Recorder Rauck has proved a terror to the malefactor and there is a noticeable thinning out of the "chronics." He is stern and interprets the law to the letter.

An Invaluable Remedy for Colds.

Sheriff Hardman, of Taylor Co., W. Va., was almost prostrated with a cold when he began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. In speaking of it he says: "It gave me almost instant relief. I find it to be an invaluable remedy for colds." For sale by Aug. Fleischmann, druggist.

Knows a Good Thing.

Jackson Wheeler, a widely known and prosperous farmer of Rowlett, Mo., took advantage of the DEMOCRAT's splendid prize dictionary offer and handed in four subscriptions for the weekly. Mr. Wheeler is a gentleman of more friends almost than there are words in the dictionary.

Talk about your transformations! We have seen a square man turn round.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

I have sold and used in my family for several years, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and have found it one of the most useful and satisfactory remedies I ever handled.—C. H. Lewis, druggist, Salt Lake City, Utah. For sale by Aug. Fleischmann, druggist.

The man who can play cards, with his wife as a partner, and never scowl during an entire evening, may as well order his halo at once.—*Boston Transcript.*

Sedalia Democrat.

OLD SERIES. NEW SERIES.
Established 1868. Inaugurated 1891.

Published Daily Except Saturday by the
Sedalia Democrat Comp'y.

W. N. GRAHAM, P. B. STRATTON,
Pres. and Manager. Sec'y and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:
Daily, delivered, 10c per week.
Daily, delivered, 45c per month.
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PREPAID:
Daily, one year, in advance, \$5.00
Daily, six months, in advance, 2.50
Daily, three months, in advance, 1.25
Daily, one month, in advance, .45
Weekly edition, one year, in advance, 1.00
Weekly edition, six months, in advance, .60

Address all communications on business or for publication to

THE DEMOCRAT,
Sedalia, Mo.

OFFICE: 307 Ohio St. Telephone 232.



STATE LEGISLATION.

The Thirty-Seventh general assembly of the state of Missouri convened at Jefferson City Wednesday and the preliminary work of the session was begun.

There is no great crisis confronting the people of the state, but there is serious, important work to be done.

In the first place the decrease in the tax rate has lessened the revenues to such an extent as to enforce the most rigid economy, and several measures that enterprise and progress would dictate must be for a time postponed.

The question of a constitutional convention will come up and will be urged by the progressive, wide-awake element and opposed by those who fear to trust the people with the direct management of their own affairs.

The road question is to be discussed in all of its bearings and, if possible, a practical law enacted under which the roads of the state will be improved and rendered at least passable at all seasons.

The statutes governing cities of the various classes are to be thoroughly overhauled and amended so as to permit, if possible, of some needed improvement in municipal matters.

The insurance, express and telegraph companies will probably find the laws drawn a little tighter around them before the session adjourns.

The school book question will be raised and the failure of the present law to be made the occasion of needed improvements—improvements that will render the law operative and at the same time preserve the educational interests of the state from serious injury.

The laboring men of the state will doubtless ask for some further legislation for their protection and for the better regulation of the relations of employer and employee.

All these and other subjects will be presented for consideration and there will be plenty of hard work to keep the members employed for the full seventy days.

The committee which is so industriously at work to make the State Dairymen's Convention a success should have the hearty co-operation of every citizen. As population becomes denser the old methods must be laid aside and new ones adopted. In the old days, when "the range" was open and free, farming could be carried on without much system; stock could be turned loose eight months in the year and only fed a short time for the market; men didn't care about milking cows and making butter or cheese, when it was so much easier to raise beeves. But times have changed. The cow and calf no longer has the range, and people are learning that a cow that makes a hundred dollars worth of butter per year is profitable to keep, whereas one that raises a ten dollar calf is a dead loss. It is the

purpose of the dairymen's association to study how that branch of farming can be made most profitable, and in proportion as they succeed we are all benefitted by the increased wealth of the country.

The question of criminal costs will receive considerable attention at the hands of the general assembly. Under our present system there are counties that draw more money from the state treasury for criminal costs than they pay in for all the expenses of the state government. The burden is one of the greatest the people have to bear. The many continuances in criminal cases not only pile up costs, but they are generally taken in order to acquit some criminal who dare not go to trial until time has obliterated the evidences of his guilt. Such a change in our judicial system as will insure speedy trials of criminals will not only greatly reduce the cost of trying each criminal, but the fact that a speedy trial and certain punishment awaits the wrong doer will of itself lessen the number of offenses.

DR. W. N. GRAHAM left for Jefferson City Monday where he will remain during the session as correspondent of the DEMOCRAT. No man in the state enjoys a wider acquaintance among the public men of Missouri than does Dr. Graham; he is an indefatigable worker and an easy, fluent writer. With all these advantages the DEMOCRAT can promise its readers that its Jefferson City correspondence will be both reliable and interesting. Having watched the course of Missouri legislation through ten sessions of the general assembly, the DEMOCRAT's correspondent will be in a position to give the news and predict results with the greatest degree of accuracy.

HON. GEORGE F. LONGAN, who retires as prosecuting attorney, can point with pride to the record he has left. He has been an active, vigilant and successful prosecutor and won the admiration even of political opponents by the impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of the office. There is no more popular man in the county to-day than George Longan, and Pettis county, without regard to politics, would be delighted to see him promoted to the position of United States District Attorney.

It is announced, says the St. Louis *Chronicle*, with wild delight from New York that at last an artist has succeeded in making a sketch of Baby Ruth and that this is positively the only picture of that distinguished young lady which has ever been obtained. Then somebody is responsible for one of the most gigantic swindles of history, for thousands of American homes contain a photograph of a chubby infant whom the newspapers have been labeling "Baby Ruth." Whose youngster is this that the papers have deceived this credulous public with?

COUNTY SURVEYOR SLAVEN, after making an honorable record as a faithful, conscientious official, on Saturday stepped down and out, and his successor, Mr. Tom Stanley, took charge of the office. During the next few years the duties of county surveyor will be of the greatest importance because of the road-building that is necessary to be done, but the DEMOCRAT believes Mr. Stanley to be the man for the emergency, and that the value of his services will be appreciated by the people.

THE report of the interstate commerce commission, says an exchange, shows that the chances of a passenger on a railroad journey being killed are one in 2,000,000. In round figures the number of passengers carried by the railroads of the country last year was close up to 60,000,000, and of these about three hundred were killed in accidents. No wonder accident insurance is cheap, but profitable. The figures rob travel by rail of its horrors for the timid and for the life and accident insurance companies.

It can be pretty confidently asserted that Mr. Cleveland will not lend his influence to any fight against Crisp for speaker of the next house, and, as it was upon that

influence that Mr. Crisp's enemies based their hopes of defeating him, there will in all probability be no organized opposition to his re-election. There are many able members of the house who will make excellent presiding officers, but, with one or two exceptions, they are for Crisp's re-election.

A REPUBLICAN exchange promises if the country prospers under free trade republican papers will not become calamity howlers. It makes no difference whatever to democrats whether the republican papers howl calamity or not. They have been calamity howlers in Missouri ever since their party was kicked out of power, and their howling has hurt their own party a great deal worse than it has the democracy.

A GREAT many gentlemen who were hot on Noland's trail when it was shown that he had misused the state's money, and the fact that the money was recovered did not save him from a term in the penitentiary. The same gentlemen, however, are remarkably silent concerning the looting of the treasury of St. Louis.

THE democratic house caucus last night honored Dr. W. N. Graham, of the DEMOCRAT, by electing him secretary. In Dr. Graham's absence the DEMOCRAT can say that there is no more popular democrat in Jefferson City than he, nor one better acquainted with the public men and public affairs of the state.

A VALUED exchange says, "Congress ought to signalize its return to service by removing the duty on bituminous coal." Yes, and then keep on reducing duties until we have a tariff for revenue only, so levied as to raise the greatest amount of revenue with the least possible burden to the people.

THE DEMOCRAT is sorry to see that Hon. Mont Carnes has withdrawn from the race for doorkeeper of the house, as announced in this morning's *Republic*. Mr. Carnes is deservedly popular, and would have won had he remained in the race, and having won would have made an excellent official.

WASHINGTON dispatches say that Carlisle and Morrison are both slated for places in Cleveland's cabinet. If this prediction is true Missouri can hardly hope for cabinet recognition, but both of the eminent gentlemen are popular with Missouri democrats, who will be delighted to see them honored.

THE question of a constitutional convention will be one of the most important before the general assembly this winter. Many of the ablest men in the state are decidedly in favor of the proposition, as they see many features of our fundamental law that should be modified or repealed.

THERE is enough investigation needed in the United States to employ all the talent in congress and leave no time for junketing expeditions to the cannibal islands. It is the affairs of their own constituents that should command the attention of our national lawmakers.

THE republicans are right when they say there is a strong feeling in the west for absolute free trade, but many of the men who talk this doctrine are ex-republicans who were nearly bankrupted before they learned the folly of protection.

If the gentleman named as members of Cleveland's cabinet—Carlisle, Morrison and Tucker—are fair representatives of the character of advisers the next president is going to select the country is to be congratulated.

PETTIS county is ably represented in senate by Hon. Charles E. Yeater and in the house by Hon. Robt. Prigmore. They will both be known as among the ablest lawmakers at the capital before the session is over.

THE democrats and independents won in the fight for control of the Nebraska legislature and declare they will elect the next senator from that state.

MISSOURI democracy can not be strengthened by a cabinet appointment that will fan the flames of factional hatred in the state.

GOOD roads means good trade.

PETTIS county should be ashamed of her jail.

THE *Republic* thinks Missouri has too many statutes for a democratic state.

THE republican leaders were defeated in their revolutionary efforts to capture the Montana legislature.

If the thaw had come on a week ago, the first measure introduced in the legislature would be a road law.

THE question of where the money is to come from to rebuild the university is rather a difficult one to answer.

EUROPE is suffering from an unusually cold spell, and Rome is complaining of a snow storm which lasted several hours.

THE general assembly cannot do better than to adjourn on the 19th and 20th and come to the road convention in this city.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MILLER says he has lost \$15,000 by holding office. This pecuniary loss is not offset by any enviable reputation gained, either.

SEDALIA will have two big conventions this month—the dairymen's on the 17th and 18th and the road improvement convention on 19th and 20th.

HON. A. W. EWING, of Jefferson City, was actually defeated for sergeant-of-arms of the senate. Mr. Ewing has held this office from time immemorial and Mr. Ellis, of Boone, has trampled on tradition in turning him down.

THE press of Missouri was highly complimented by the democratic caucus. Mabrey, Roach and Jacks, who are selected for the three most important positions in the general assembly, are all newspaper men. They will make excellent officials, too.

POOR Blaine! He is having a hard time of it this winter, if one-half that is telegraphed about him from Washington City is true. It is a significant fact, however, that, while he has never been president, he ranks any other man in the republican party.

DID anyone ever hear of a railroad offered to a community on more favorable terms than the Springfield, Sedalia, Marshall and Northern is offered to Sedalia? Not a cent is asked for unless the road is built, and only an investment of \$60,000 if it is built.

THE United States senate after March 4th will stand, 44 democrats, 40 republicans and 4 populists. If New Mexico and Arizona are admitted it is safe to count upon four democratic senators, but even without them the democrats can control the senate when all are present.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE STREPTHE.
Vernona Jarbeau.

Jarbeau made her initial bow in Broadway as a star at the Park Monday night. It was a smiling audience of well-wishing friends that greeted her, and ere Starlight had passed away they were satisfied with the verdict. The star had renewed the triumphs of other days. Chic, charming and captivating, Vernona had sung, danced and laughed her way right into the hearts of all. The vehicle that served to introduce Jarbeau proved to be a farce-comedy of the regulation order. There was the old familiar rough-and-tumble Irishman; the sauerkraut-eating Dutchman; the ubiquitous low comedian (who ever anon kicks himself, presumably out of respect to his auditors), and the bevy of pretty girls. "Starlight," however, goes with a vim and a dash from start to finish. It is presented by a number of people, who, although new to the metropolis, are, nevertheless, decidedly clever. In fact, the entertainment is far more pleasing than many similar ones given by more pretentious organizations.—*New York Dramatic Mirror*, May 7, 1892. At the opera house Monday, Jan. 9.

A Cure for Croup.

If your children are subject to croup always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at hand. It is a prompt and certain cure. If given as soon as the croupy cough appears it will prevent the attack. For sale by Aug. Fleischman, druggist.

VEST ON MORGAN.

MISSOURI'S SENATOR SPEAKS
HIS SENTIMENTS

As Regards Indian Commissioner Morgan—What is Being Done to Civilize the Indians.

Senator Vest has furnished for publication the following characteristic reply to Indian Commissioner Morgan's criticisms:

"I shall have no controversy with this man Morgan. I have expressed my opinion of his conduct as commissioner on the floor of the senate and elsewhere, as I had a right to do, and as was my duty. Of course he considers this impudent, and talks about public sentiment indorsing him. He magnanimously declares that he will not wait for the new administration, but will resign on March 1. This is a great condescension on the part of a man who knows that he will be kicked out on March 5 and who will leave more dry eyes behind him than any other official who relieves the public service of his incapacity. Mr. Morgan congratulates himself on having my condemnation, and if he is honest in this statement he ought to be the happiest man living, for I have never concealed my supreme contempt for his opinions and methods.

"I am not a Catholic and have no religious feeling as to the Indian question. My opinions are based upon personal observation and knowledge, and not on sentiment or theory. I have examined the Indian schools in the west as a member of the committee on Indian affairs and have visited the different tribes in Wyoming, Montana and the Dakotas. My only wish has been to observe the plainest rules of justice toward the Indians and to ascertain the best instrumentalities to make them self-supporting and self-respecting.

"In my opinion the Jesuits have done more for the advancement of the Indians toward civilization and Christianity than all other agencies. Whether it be the ceremonial of the Catholic church or the self devotion of the Jesuits, or whatever the reason, I give the statement as the result of careful personal investigation. I do not sympathize with those who believe that extermination or simply giving rations is a proper solution of the Indian problem. It is a wicked, heartless and cowardly solution, and we cannot so escape our responsibility. Like all radical questions, the problem is full of appalling difficulties, but time and patience will settle it on the side of justice and right.

"The Jesuits have demonstrated in many tribes that the young Indians can be rescued from the savagery of the teepee and made self-supporting. The traveler on the Northern Pacific railroad, which passes through the Flathead reservation in Montana, can look from the car windows upon comfortable houses, cultivated fields and herds of cattle and horses belonging to Indians who received the first missionary Jesuit, Father De Smet, in 1850. These Indians cut out timber, mill it into lumber and build their own houses. They have an industrial Indian school at St. Ignace Mission. The boys learn rapidly all mechanical pursuits and the girls are taught housekeeping and sewing, and they marry and become mutual supports against the habits of uncivilized life.

"I have before me an account by an eye witness of the work now being done by these Indians on some large irrigation ditches authorized to be constructed by the government on this reservation. I quote the following: 'They are all anxious to complete their contracts and collect their wages. Nearly all of them own farm wagons, harness and horses, and at early morning every member of the family having a contract for hauling is upon the ground and work commences by some of the party seizing the picks and swinging them until tired out when, perhaps, the squaws and children or others interested in the work seize upon the shovels and throw out the dirt while the first toilers sit upon the bank by a blazing fire and leisurely roll up their cigarettes and smoke until their turns come to swing the implements of labor and give other toilers a smoke and rest.'

"I submit that this is better than either rations or extermination. These people for hundreds of years have looked upon labor as unmanly and degrading, but the Jesuits have taught them slowly and painfully, but effectually, the great lesson of Christianity and civilization, 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread.'

"I am for the church and the people that will teach the Indians to work, and they can take any road to heaven they please."

From Obscure Beginnings.

It is a remarkable fact that many of the most famous horses of the

trotting turf were not appreciated until after they had arrived at maturity. With a great many the trotting quality was discovered by accident. It is on record that Fiera Temple was sold for \$13, and the great mare, Princess, dam of Happy Medium, brought her breeder about \$40. Tacony pulled a stage, and Mack likewise. Abdallah would have been made to haul a fish cart had not his lofty spirit rebelled at the indignity. Billy Button was used as a runner to force the pace of Peralto. Goldsmith Maid was once sold for \$100, and the dam of Ethan Allen was sold at the age of 10 for \$35. Dutchman worked in a brickyard, so did Old Columbus, and Andrew Jackson was foaled in one. Charlie B. was used to haul stone up from a quarry by derrick and pulley. Godolphin Arabian drew a watering cart in the streets of Paris. Justin Morgan was long a wheel horse in Vermont. The grandam of Monbars did farm drudgery. The dam of Billy Button hauled garden truck to market and pulled a milk wagon alternately. Gifford Morgan drew slabs from a saw mill and was at one time sold for \$100. The dam of Flying Morgan was used to peddle wood ware. The sire of Rarus was worked to a butcher's cart, and it is said that the dam of Black Hawk also drew a butcher's cart. The first authentic account of Old Pilot places him in the hands of a Yankee peddler in New Orleans. The dam of Lady Griswold was used by a patent medicine vender. The dam of old Green Mountain Morgan ground apples in a cid mill. The dam of Taggart's Abdallah drew a wagon of a tin peddler. It is very easy to account for the Morgan's being put to somewhat menial service. They were strong, hardy and speedy. They would work anywhere, and the descendants will to this day. No road is too long for them and no reasonable load too heavy.—*Newark Sunday Call*.

FOILED, AND BY A WOMAN!

How the Ingenious Wife of a Chicago Detective Tricked His Fine Work.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

One detective in Chicago did not have a merry Christmas. In fact, he never had a sadder one.

He had been working on bribery case. He was the best in his line, and the case had been assigned to him because of his reputation for untiring zeal and surpassing shrewdness.

Though the clue was meager he had run it down. He had been on the North side at all hours of the early morning; he had shadowed a cheap lodging house on the West side night after night, and at last, at Christmas time, he had closed in on his prey. He had succeeded in getting one \$5 bill, which was part of the bribe. There was no mistake about it. He was cautious—over cautious. The envelope had been opened in the presence of three persons, each of whom put his mark on the bill. He had bagged his game. He thought he would put it in a vault, but no, it would be safer in his inside pocket.

He was late going home that night. After he had left the busy streets he saw a man behind him who quickened his pace or slackened it, so that he kept a certain distance away all the time. The detective was frightened. His bird was practically caught. What if the bill should be recaptured? His victory would be turned to defeat. Cold sweat stood out on his forehead and he broke out into a run. After he was once at home he smiled at his needless fears and scouted the idea that he had been followed. He threw his clothes over a chair and went to bed.

Next morning the money was gone. He almost fainted when he discovered his loss. He threw over chairs and tables in a crazy search for the marked bill. "I've been robbed," he cried. "I've been robbed."

"Ah, no, John," said his little wife, throwing her arms about his neck and kissing him, "robbed by no one but your own little wife."

"What!"

"Yes, I took the \$5 bill and bought some Christmas presents this morning at one of the big stores. I did not touch the money in the purse. You will find it all right. I took only the \$5 bill that was lying about loose."

He kissed her softly, but she never understood why he should have bit his lip until it bled before he did it.

Patronize the liquor house of Frank Krueger, 112 Osage street

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Henry W. Meyer, deceased, will make final settlements of his accounts with said estate as such administrator at the next term of the probate court of Pettis county, Missouri, to be held at Sedalia in said county, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1893.

JOHN R. CROFTON,
Public Administrator.

PREMIUM LIST.

PRIZES TO BE OFFERED AT THE DAIRY CONVENTION.

Variety of Premiums for the Progressive Dairymen of the State.

The business men of Sedalia have contributed liberally in premiums for the State Dairymen's convention to be held in the city, as will be seen by the following list:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Best plate of individual prints of butter, not less than 20 in number: 1st, Gilt wall paper for 14x14 room, Chas. S. Dexter; 2nd, Fine picture with elegant frame, H. H. Marean; 3rd, Beautiful picture of "Prize Jerseys," E. E. McClellan.

Best dish of unsalted granulated butter, not less than 3 lbs.: 1st, Dairy thermometer and box butter color, W. E. Bard and son; 2nd, Chair tidy, hand worked, Minter Dry Goods Co.

Best dish brine salted granulated butter, not less than 3 lbs.: 1st, Fancy coffee (\$1.00), Eckhoff & Collier; 2nd, Basket fine home-made taffy candy, Morrow & Co.; 3rd, Collection Old Comfort soap, P. H. Mead, West End grocer.

Best pound of butter on a silver butter dish: 1st, Pair silk hose, Hall & Whitmore (new firm); 2nd, Box fine cigars, by G. H. Blatterman; 3rd, one pair fancy slippers, by Karhs & Bloess.

Best pound of butter on a glass dish—First premium, two packages of Chang Ho tea, by Roley Bros.; second, hand mirror, comb and brush, by A. S. McGowan, drug-gist.

Best 2 lbs. roll of butter: 1st, Wall paper for one room, W. H. Ramsey; 2nd, 1 pair woolen hose and 1 pair half hose, Woolen Mills.

Most artistic print of butter: 1st, 1 copper tea kettle, nickel plated, Igenfritz Hdw. Co.; 2nd, 1 raw hide whip, McVey & Bapple; 3rd, 1 elegant cake, Mrs. J. D. Sicher.

Best 4 lb. butter made on a farm: 1st, A handsome silk umbrella, St. Louis Clothing company; 2nd, 1 pair ladies fine shoes, Chas. E. Messerly; 3rd, 3 lb. can C. F. Blank's M. & J. coffee, W. J. Letts.

Best 5 lb. roll butter: 1st, 1 pair gold spectacles, C. L. Taylor. Premium butter to go to donor. 2nd, 1 pair ladies fine kid gloves, Guenther.

Best three pounds of butter, in prints—First premium, one pair fancy slippers, by Langmore & Teufel; second, one good lantern, by John W. Houx.

Best tub of butter, any number of pounds, made in a creamery—First premium, \$5 in cash, by Pettis county officials; second, "cow-boy" hat, by the Famous Clothing company.

Best cheese, any number of pounds—First premium, a \$25 oil painting and frame, by E. E. Johnston, premium cheese to go to donor; 2nd, cash, \$2.00, by People's bank; 3rd, 1 good buggy whip, D. Blocher; 4th, 1 can Cream baking powder, manufactured by Pegg & Hansam.

Best roll of Cottage cheese (dry); 1st, fine mirror and frame, Aug. Fleischmann; 2nd, 1 cart whip, J. C. Parmerlee.

Best dish Cottage cheese prepared for use; 1st, 1 pair ladies' fine shoes, Wm. Courtney; 2nd, 2 lbs. Java Blend coffee, E. J. Miller & Son.

Best dish prepared Cottage cheese made from butter milk; 1st, 1 pair scissors, Huffman Bros.; (grocers); 2nd, buggy whip, Phillip Hahn.

Best 2 gal. butter milk; 1st 1/2 gal. imported wine, Chas. Raiffisen (premium buttermilk to go to donor); second, one home-made milk pail, Jacobsen & Schwartz.

Best gallon of buttermilk—First premium, pair of silver napkin rings, by H. J. Heinrichs; (premium buttermilk to go to donor) second, a pair of elegant vases, value \$1, by J. Zunz.

Heaviest gallon of sweet milk, tested with lactometer—First premium, four ounce bottle Baldwin's extract perfume, by O. W. Smith; second, half sack of Blue Ribbon flour, by E. F. Fleck.

Best gallon of cream—First premium, wall paper for one room, by Geo. Dugan & Son; second, gallon maple syrup and sack of buckwheat flour, by McGinley Bros.

DAIRY UTENSILS.

Best churn, any make: 1st, Anti-rust dairy pail, Hoffman Bros. Hardware Co.

Best milk cooler: \$2.00 cash, P. McEnroe.

Best style milk strainer: One box Bouquet cigars, Honkomp & Schmidt.

Best cow tie or stanchion: One round riding bridle, Chas. Hoberrecht.

Best box for transporting the butter of private dairies to market: 1st, one table cover, Wm. Beck; 2nd, two useful dainty utensils, C. F. Boatright.

Most convenient milk stool: One basket fine fruit, Frank Avensino.

Most convenient milk pail: One box fine cigars, W. D. Gickler.

Best arrangement in which to display butter of a private family at a fair—First premium, chenille table cover, by Frank B. Meyer & Bro.

Best cow tie or stanchion—First premium one round riding bridle, by Chas. Hoberrecht.

Best cream can—First premium, silver butter knife, by Bichsel Bros.

Best milk can—First premium, oil painting, by McLaughlin Bros.; second, fine cake, by W. H. Smith.

Best milk setter—First premium, fine hat, by Gus David.

Best dairy scales—First premium, sack buckwheat flour, by Harter & Zimmerman; second, bottle of Dr. R. T. Miller's cough medicine.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

1st paper on "Butter Making"—One year's subscription to DAILY DEMOCRAT.

Best paper on "Care of Dairy Cows"—One year's subscription to Sedalia Morning Gazette.

Best paper on "How to Raise Calves by Hand"—One year's subscription to daily Basco.

Best paper on "Dehorning"—One year's subscription to Pettis county Enterprise.

Best response to the toast, "The Little Jersey"—One bottle fine wine, by McEnroe & Quinn.

Best response to the toast, "The French Guernsey"—One bottle French brandy imported, by Ben Johnson.

Best response to the toast, "The Holstein"—One bottle Mumm's extra dry champagne, by James Glass.

For heaviest baby, under one year old, raised on dairy product—First premium, one pair fancy shoes, by Van Wagoner Bros.; second, case fine perfume by Mertz & Hale.

Best display of dairy products, from any one dairy or farm—First premium, \$10 cash, by Third National bank, second \$5 cash, by Sedalia National bank.

Best display of dairy supplies by any one firm or dairy—First premium \$10 cash, by First National bank, second, \$5 cash, Citizens' National bank; also \$5 from Citizens' National bank, reserved where no premiums have been offered.

All competing papers shall be presented to the secretary of the State Dairy Association by noon on the 17th day of January. Three judges will be chosen by the Association, one by the editors of Sedalia newspapers and one by the local dairymen.

Real Estate Transfers.

Fred Luce and wife to Edward Imhauser, 281 acres in the sections 17 and 19, township 45, range 20; \$6,000.

A. J. Cook and wife to Sarah Lyon, lot 7, in block 32, in Cotton Bros. addition.

F. Garret and wife to C. E. Austin, the east half of south 5 acres of the south west quarter of the northwest quarter, section 34 township 44, range 20; \$850.

Aug. Imhauser to Edward Imhauser, lot 5 and south half of lot 4, in block 49, original town of Sedalia; \$1600.

George B. Coe to Mary A. Rogers, lot 11, block 6, Martin & Cotton's third addition; \$1450.

Jos. Taylor and wife to G. M. Taylor, part of northwest quarter in section 14, township 46, range 23; \$60.

Milton Hord and wife to W. B. Hord, 15 acres on north side of the south east quarter of the southwest quarter, section 31, township 45, range 23; \$300.

A. P. Morey and wife to T. Garrett, east 1/2 of the south 5 acres of the southwest 1/4 of the northwest 1/4, section 34, township 46, range 21; \$250.

C. F. Hughes and wife to J. B. Taylor, a part of the northwest 1/4, in section 14, township 46, range 23; \$100.

The last real estate transfer filed in 1892 is the following:

W. A. Fast and wife to George H. Rector, lot 5 in block 27, in Cotton Bros' second addition; \$287.50.

Pat McEnroe et al., to Alice Clabby, lot 3 and the north half of lot 4, McEnroe & Haley's addition; \$1,000.

Jno. W. Henderson to James N. Tindle, southwest quarter of north-east quarter of section 27, township 47, range 20, for \$500.

C. D. Engholm and wife to Andrew J. Gentry, lot 42, east division of Dresden, \$220.

Eugene King to W. R. Scott, west half of southeast quarter, section 10 township 47, range 20, for \$2,000.

A. T. Scott and wife to Jno. A. Scott, 30 acres in section 22, township 47, range 20, for \$980.

James Woodward to Obadiah McCabe, part of section 3, township 45, range 21, for \$800.

CIRCUIT COURT.

NOTHING OF UNUSUAL INTEREST TRANSACTED.

Plaintiffs in Damage Suits Against City Must Make Petitions More Certain.

Edward Hurley vs. Central E. L. & P. Co., et al; mechanics' lien; continued generally by consent.

W. H. Evans vs. S. R. Cockrell; appeal; same entry.

Minter Bros. vs. Robert Ramsey; replevin; same entry.

L. B. Ream vs. Harry Wallington; appeal; dismissed, each party to pay one-half the costs.

Richard Young vs. James Beatty; appeal; cause taken up, jury sworn, evidence heard and verdict for plaintiff for possession of property sued for, which is valued at \$100.

A. Mueller vs. Minter Bros; appeal; defendants file motion to affirm judgment of justice.

Daniel David vs. John Leary; appeal; dismissed at costs of defendant and his bondsmen.

First National bank vs. Henry Welsh; note; plaintiff files reply.

E. P. Griswold et al vs. Minter Bros.; account; defendants file amended answer; plaintiffs file reply to same.

S. T. Lupe vs. W. U. Telegraph Co.; appeal; continued generally by consent.

Patrick McEnroe vs. W. U. Telegraph Co.; appeal; continued generally by consent.

State ex rei W. B. Price vs. Jamima Payne et al; bond; judgment for plaintiff for \$40.00; costs assessed against plaintiff.

Minter Bros. vs. Ellis R. Smith, sheriff, replevin; defendant files answer.

C. E. Messerly vs. W. R. Mercer, appeal; continued generally by consent.

German Insurance Co. vs. W. E. Ross et al, bond; dismissed as to W. E. Ross; judgment against other defendants for \$500.

Lena A. Nimms et al., vs. Fannie Sears et al., replevin; judgment for plaintiff for property sued for and one cent damages.

George F. Longan vs. Western Union Telegraph Co., appeal; continued generally by consent.

Mary E. Condon vs. William Parmelee; defendant files answer and by consent case continued generally.

Missouri Phonograph Co. vs. J. West Goodwin; defendant has until March 1st to file answer.

Aquilla Taylor vs. City of Sedalia; the defendant files motion to make petition more definite.

McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. vs. Citizens' National bank, garnishment of John Haley; plaintiff files interrogatories to garnishee.

H. R. Pehling et al. interpleaders in G. Friedman, vs. D. W. Glazer; plaintiff files answer to interpleadings.

In the matter of the assignment of D. M. Overstreet, C. S. Williams, assignee; assignee files application for discharge.

Collins Bros. Drug Co. vs. D. M. Overstreet; defendant files answer.

Wm. A. Stickney Cigar Co. vs. D. M. Overstreet; defendant files answer.

The Goodyear Rubber Co. vs. D. M. Overstreet; defendant files answer.

Taylor Manufacturing Co. vs. D. M. Overstreet; defendant files answer.

Herman Waters vs. Electric Railway, Light & Power Company, of Sedalia, Mo.; defendant files answer.

Troy Carriage Company vs. Wm. J. & Chas. T. Kelk; defendant files answer.

Pettis county to use of Alpha A. Weyand vs. J. G. Fisher et al; defendant files answer.

Same plaintiff vs. Frank De Jarnett et al; defendant files answer.

Wm. L. Cress, app., vs. T. S. Everhart; defendant files motion to dismiss appeal.

Walter S. Jackson vs. M. S. Durrill, appeal; settled and dismissed, each party to pay one-half the costs and judgment accordingly.

In the matter of the assignment of G. W. Aughe, R. D. McCubbin, assignee; Wm. Parmelee appointed temporary assignee.

Sarah Naylor vs. City of Sedalia; defendant files motion to make petition more definite.

Antoinette S. Munger vs. City of Sedalia; defendant files answer to application for change of venue.

M. D. McKim vs. Home Building and Loan Association, application; dismissed by plaintiff at his cost.

Joseph L. Morgan vs. Charles A. Paige; plaintiff takes voluntary non suit.

Robert Ramsey for Julius Arnsdorf vs. Standard S. Co., et al; plaintiff takes voluntary non-suit.

A. Mueller, application vs. Minter Bros.; by consent, motion to affirm judgment maintained.

First National Bank vs. Henry Wesloh; cause taken up; jury sworn.

In the matter of the assignment of D. David, T. W. Cloney, assignee; assignee files statement of accounts.

Abram Metsker et al vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, damages; change of venue from Jackson county; stipulation for dismissal filed.

Igenfritz Hardware Co. vs. Missouri State Fair association; defendant files answer.

Charles E. Messerly vs. George W. Ferrell, damages; defendant files answer.

Simon Kohn et al vs. T. W. Cloney, replevin; depositions of Charles G. Foulkes, Frank S. Devereaux and Henry J. Tickner for plaintiffs received and filed.

J. J. Franklin vs. W. S. Epperson, equity; settled and dismissed at costs of plaintiff, except defendant's witness fees and cost of summoning same.

J. N. Harrah vs. Alf Stirlen, appeal; cause taken up, evidence heard and verdict for plaintiff for \$5.

H. J. Dillon vs. C. D. Field, note; death of C. D. Field suggested and his administratrix, Laura J. Field, made defendant and summons ordered for her.

Robert York vs. A. B. Dempsey; appeal; settled and dismissed at plaintiff's costs, except costs of defendant's witnesses.

Sarah Cheatham vs. city of Sedalia; damages; dismissed by plaintiff at her costs.

Richard Cheatham, by guardian, vs. city of Sedalia; damages; dismissed by plaintiff at his costs.

Sarah E. Miller vs. Mo. Pacific R'y. Co., damages; change of venue from Johnson county, continued generally by consent.

Meyer Lumber Co. vs. First National bank; garnishee of Norton & Higginbottom; garnishment, continued generally by consent.

Sedalia Planing Mill and Lumber Co. vs. First National Bank; garnishee of Norton & Higginbottom; garnishment; same entry.

Ferd Helm Brewing Co. vs. Pat McEnroe; account; defendant files answer.

Ward Bros. vs. F. H. Easteley, contract; plaintiffs file application for change of venue.

John S. Beggs et al., vs. Elizabeth A. Hall et al., mechanic's lien; separate demurrers sustained; plaintiffs file amended petition; defendants Elizabeth A. and James E. Hall, file answer to amended petition.

Lee Howell vs. E. W. Stevens, appeal; defendant files notice of appeal.

John M. Coombs et al., vs. Wm. J. Kelk et al., account; judgment for plaintiff for \$892.32 at 6 per cent.

H. A. Ricketts, executor, vs. Nathaniel C. Dryden et al., note; answer withdrawn; dismissed as to defendant Dryden and judgment against defendant Gentry for \$608.17 at 8 per cent.

Mary Myers vs. H. A. Blake; appeal; defendant files notice of appeal.

James R. Clark vs. John Fitzgerald; appeal; plaintiff files motion to dismiss appeal.

E. A. Chambers et al vs. George W. Townsley; appeal, plaintiff and appellee enters appearance.

J. T. Shy vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co., insurance; dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Mary B. Evans vs. John E. Wright; ejectment; defendant files answer.

Wakefield M. & T. Co. vs. R. C. Sneed; appeal; plaintiff files notice of appeal and continues generally.

Sedalia B. & L. association vs. Wm. H. Mason; ejectment; defendant files answer.

Sedalia B. & L. association vs. Elizabeth M. Mason; ejectment; defendant files answer.

Antoinette S. Munger vs. City of Sedalia; plaintiff files application for change of venue.

A. M. McCarty et al vs. J. H. Pilkington et al; note; defendants file answer.

Milton Graham vs. Green Ridge B. & L. association; equity; defendants file motion to dismiss for want of prosecution.

Larkin B. Rean vs. Green Ridge B. & L. association; equity; motion to strike out amended petition overruled; defendants file bill of exceptions; and answer to amended petition.

Henry Schlottzauer vs. G. Schlottzauer et al; equity; stipulation filed; motion to quash summons overruled; defendant George Schlottzauer enters appearance; P. H. Sangree appointed guardian ad litem for all minor defendants; leave to all defendants to answer by March 1st.

Annie E. Morgan vs. Ed H. Morgan; divorce; plaintiff files reply and answer to cross bill.

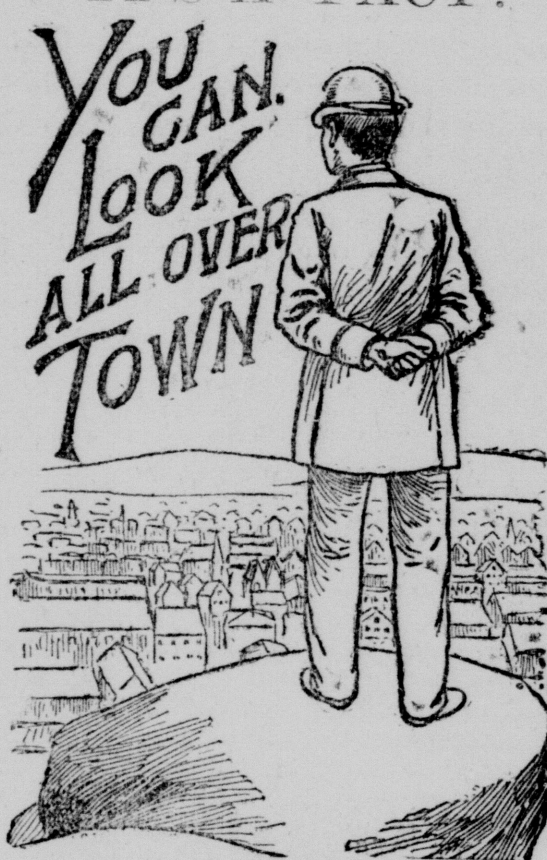
Christena Settles vs. James C. Settles; divorce; defendant files answer and cross bill.

J. West Goodwin et al vs. Henry Lamm et al; equity; dismissed by plaintiffs at their cost.

Charles E. Messerly vs. George W. Ferrell; damages; continued generally by consent.

Graham Paper Co. vs. J. West

IT'S A FACT!



We saved YOU money in '92. We will do more for YOU in '93, and wish all A Happy & Prosperous New Year.

Sedalia Carpet Co., THIRD & LAMINE.

D. A. CLARKE, - Mgr.

When in Sedalia GO TO THE

Kaiser :- Restaurant

FOR YOUR MEALS

There You Get the Best

IN :- THE :- CITY.

TAILORING

Only First-Class Work—Men's Furnishings; Full Lines. We offer underware at Prices to close broken lots in sizes.

SHIRTS TO ORDER—PERFECT FITS—Novelties in Holiday Goods—Collar and Cuff Boxes, Neckware, Mufflers, Gloves, Fine Hosiery, etc.

John : Walmsley : & : Co.

223 Ohio Street.

Goodwin Printing Co.; account; defendant files answer.

In the matter of assignment of H. J. Kelley, J. R. Clopton, assignee; ordered to pay \$34.90 to John T. Smith as a preferred claim.

Wm. L. Cress vs. T. S. Everhardt; appeal; motion to dismiss appeal sustained and appeal dismissed at costs of plaintiff and W. J. Castle surety on his appeal bond; plaintiff files motion to reinstate case on docket.

Edward W. Yokely vs. John S. Banks; appeal; cause taken up; jury sworn; evidence heard, and jury not having agreed at hour of adjournment, are excused till 9 o'clock this morning.

George W. Brohard vs. John Kearney; damages; plaintiff files reply.

J. F. Tevebaugh vs. Nathan Harris; account; plaintiff files reply.

G. W. Rogers vs. D. M. Williams; bond; continued generally by consent.

In the matter of the assignment of James Handley, E. Hurley, assignee; assignee files report by leave of court and petition for discharge and D. E. Kennedy appointed to examine same.

Val Blatz Brewing Co. vs. T. I. Johnson; account; defendant files answer.

Richard Young vs. James Beatty; appeal; defendant files motion for a new trial.

Mary Meyers vs. Annie Ingram; appeal; plaintiff files motion to affirm judgment of justice.

John R. O'Bannon vs. W. H. Reed; appeal; judgment by consent against defendant, and John L. Ahrens and Wm. Parmelee, the sureties on his appeal bond, for \$28.80 at 6 per cent.

Jefferson D. Smith vs. Alexander Bengly; damages; defendant files affidavit in support of his motion for costs.

Chas. F. Reynard vs. Thomas Roberts; damages; defendant files affidavit in support of motion for costs; motion taken up and overruled and plaintiff permitted to sue as poor person.

A. D. Dhalluin vs. Missouri Pacific Railway Co., garnishee of Howard Haverlow; appeal; justice granted leave to amend transcript.

Wm. M. Moore vs. J. S. McFadden; commissions; cause taken up; jury waived; evidence heard and judgment for defendant against plaintiff and D. I. Holcomb surety for costs.

First National bank vs. Henry Wesloh; note; jury return verdict for defendant.

Frank Hulen vs. Lucinda A. McVey et al; partition; leave to plaintiff to file amended petition sixty days after term.

W. A. Graham vs. E. H. Higday et al; mechanic's lien; petition filed and summons ordered to Pettis county for defendants.

Joseph Lorie vs. Minter Bros.; contract; defendants have leave to plead sixty days after term.

B. T. Bealier vs. S. H. Finch,

And You Won't

Find such another assortment

of Carpets, Lace Curtains,

Window shades, Portiers, &c.,

as we have in our store this

week. The variety is infinite

and the range of prices such

as to meet the demands of

REBELS REPULSED.

MORE FIGHTING ON THE MEXICAN BORDER.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT REPORTED.

This Time the Regular Troops Were Victorious and Scattered the Enemy, Who Retreated Leaving Ten Dead on the Field—Loss to the Soldiers Was Seven Killed and Twenty Wounded.

LAREDO, Texas, Jan. 2.—Colonel Ceron, commander of the Mexican military garrison across the river, received a dispatch yesterday morning from Guerrero, Mex., giving account of another bloody engagement which took place on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, just north of that place, Saturday evening, between about 150 revolutionists and about eighty Mexican troops belonging to the Sixth cavalry. The revolutionists were commanded by Prudencio Gonzales. They form the same detachment which made the successful attack on Mexican troops opposite San Ignacio a few weeks ago. They have been pursued for several days by Lieutenant West of the Third United States cavalry and his troops. The United States soldiers pushed the revolutionists so closely that the latter determined to cross the river into Mexico and make another bold strike for the cause for which they were fighting. They had hardly crossed to the other side when they struck the camp of the Mexican troops, who were engaged in patrolling that section of the border. The attack was made by the revolutionists, but the troops made a determined fight, despite the fact that they were outnumbered two to one, and succeeded after a hard fought battle in repulsing the revolutionists, who retreated down the river.

It can not be learned from an official source how many were killed, but it is rumored that ten of the revolutionists were left dead on the field and that twelve others were wounded, including Prudencio Gonzales, who escaped on his horse. The loss to the Mexican troops is said to have been seven killed and twenty wounded.

A GREAT CONSPIRACY.

One Hundred Prominent Mexicans Implicated in the Gigantic Plot.

MONTREY, Mex., Jan. 2.—The Mexican government, through the efforts of General Bernardo Reyes, governor of the state of Nuevo Leon, has secured positive evidence implicating 100 prominent Mexicans of the state of Tamaulipas, and the Mexican frontier in the present revolutionary movement. This evidence is in the nature of a secret revolutionary pronouncement distributed only among those believed to be in sympathy with the cause. This document outlines the policy of the proposed new government and the plan of revolution.

The pronouncement pronounces Diaz to be a tyrant and a traitor who has robbed the people of their rights and who could be overthrown only by force. Mexico is declared to be in a state of seige and the Mexican people are called to arms. Catarino Garza is named as supreme chief of the revolutionists and he will, the pronouncement says, call a general election for a constitutional convention as soon as the revolutionists take possession of the capital. Free suffrage and a real election is the motto of the revolutionists. The document is signed by Prudencio Gonzales, Severiano Juarez, Julian Flores, Justorgio Ramon and 197 others.

BIG FIRE AT EMPORIA.

A Wholesale Clothing Establishment Burned at a Loss of About \$100,000.

EMPORIA, Kan., Jan. 2.—About daylight yesterday morning fire broke out in the large wholesale clothing establishment of Strauss & Schleinger and before the flames could be brought under control the entire stock was destroyed. The value of the stock was between \$75,000 and \$100,000, and the proprietors say it was a total loss. The loss on the building is not stated. The insurance amounts to \$83,000. Of this \$75,000 was on the stock and fixtures and \$8,000 on the building.

COUNTY TREASURER ROBBED.

Thieves Lock Him Up in the Safe and Get Away with \$5,000.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 2.—While working in the office in the court house at Virouau, Vernon county, Saturday night, John Johnson was confronted by two strangers, who, at the point of revolvers, compelled him to open the safe and hand over the cash. They secured about \$5,000. The robbers then locked Johnson in the safe and escaped.

St. Louis Wants an Athletic Club.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2.—Several wealthy local admirers of pugilism got together last night and decided to organize a club on the plan of the Olympic of New Orleans, the Coney Island of New York, and the California of San Francisco to arrange and conduct glove contests for which suitable purses are to be hung up. The promoters of the new organization intend to have the contests take place weekly across the river. Competent attorneys have been commissioned to investigate the laws of the state of Illinois and see if there is anything in them that will put a stop to their plans.

Resigned.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 2.—State Mine Inspector C. C. Woodson has resigned to accept the position of fuel agent for the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Nevada railroad company. The office of mine inspector is worth \$1,500 a year and the appointment is made by the governor.

Another one of the poisoned Arkansas convicts has died, making fourteen in all.

A STRICKEN FAMILY.

Two Daughters Fatally Burned and the Mother Completely Overcome.

MILLERSBURG, Ohio, Jan. 2.—A young daughter of Lewis McKey attempted to extinguish a large hanging lamp yesterday by blowing down the chimney. There was a terrific explosion, which knocked the girl down and covered her clothing with the blazing oil. A sister flew to her assistance, fighting the fire without regarding her own danger, until she was horribly burned about the arms and upper body. Before the burning clothing could be torn off the girl who caused the explosion she was fatally burned.

The mother of the girls has been confined to her bed for some time, and was in a very feeble condition. The spectacle of her children being burned to death before her eyes, however, nerve her to the effort of getting out of bed and getting a bucket of water to throw over the shrieking girls. As she stooped to raise the bucket of water her strength gave out and she fell heavily to the floor, breaking her arm. The injury and shock, coupled with her delicate state, leaves her in a precarious condition. The first daughter is dying from her burns and the second daughter is in danger from the combined effects of her injuries and the prostration following her fight with the fire, in the effort to save her sister.

BOOMERS' SCHEME.

Planning to Take Possession of the Cherokee Strip.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Jan. 2.—The Cherokee strip boom is assuming a form which, if carried out, will not only create considerable excitement but will test the Cherokees' prior claim to this land as an outlet to their hunting grounds.

It is understood that Pawnee Bill's plan is to send a boomer into the strip, erect his house, fence 160 acres of ground, break it and put in his crop.

The courts have already decided that the Cherokees have no right to use this land, as in the case against Bushyhead and Means in the stone quarry suit of more than a year ago. If the boomer who opens the farm is unopposed then the followers of Pawnee Bill will immediately take up their quarters on the strip and make permanent improvements.

If the plan ever gets to this point the boomers will go in such numbers that it will be impossible for the United States troops to remove them. If the troops attempt to remove this man an injunction will be served to prevent them from molesting him. This will undoubtedly prove whether the boomers or the cattlemen are to remain in possession of this land.

Missouri Papers Consolidate.

HOLDEN, Mo., Jan. 2.—The Herald of this city announces that a consolidation has been effected between the Herald and the Warrensburg Standard and the presses and material will be moved to the latter city. The consolidated paper will be called the Semi-Weekly Standard-Herald, with R. Baldwin and P. C. Vanmatre as editors and publishers.

Kansas Postess Injured in a Wreck.

EL DORADO, Kan., Jan. 2.—The baggage and passenger cars of a train on the Newton branch of the Missouri Pacific jumped the track about five miles from this city last evening and rolled over on their side. Miss Hattie Horner, the Kansas postess, was severely injured and several others were badly bruised and shaken up.

Lewelling's Message Ready.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 2.—Governor-elect Lewelling will leave to-night for Topeka, carrying in his inside pocket his first message, which has been carefully guarded. A friend of the governor-elect is authority for the statement that it is the longest message ever submitted by a Kansas governor.

Fatal Accident at Lawrence.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 2.—By a break in the machinery used in putting up ice at the Vignette houses on the Kaw river here, Robert E. Blake last evening received injuries that proved fatal in a very short time. He was about 58 years of age and an old resident of this city.

Arrested for Embezzlement.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 2.—E. S. Rawlins, wanted at Olathe and Chicago for forging \$40,000, was arrested by Officer Pine in this city. When searched he was found to have three drafts for a total of \$1,700, signed by the cashier of the Olathe bank. There is a standing reward of \$2,000 for his capture.

Senator Perkins Coming Home.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Senator Perkins left Wednesday next for Kansas City and a few days looking over the senatorial situation. He expresses himself as not elated over the situation nor is he discouraged.

Four Children Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The house of William Phillips, colored, living near Stony Brook, L. I., was destroyed by fire last night. Four small children, who were locked in the house, were burned to death.

Democrats Win in Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 2.—The contested legislative cases have been decided in favor of the Democrats by the supreme court, giving that party a majority on joint ballot and the United States senator.

Major Warner Reaches Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Major William Warner and wife of Kansas City, arrived yesterday. They expect to remain some days. The major will look after some departmental business matters.

An Editor Critically Ill.

SENECA, Kan., Jan. 2.—J. N. Jones, editor of the Seneca News, is in a very critical condition, the result of being paralyzed a few days ago.

Large Flouring Mill Burned.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., Jan. 2.—The Archibald flouring mill at Dundas was destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$100,000, insurance \$60,000.

FATAL THEATRICALS.

The Heroine Accidentally Stabs the Hero Through the Heart.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—The old year was closed by a unique and terrible tragedy by which Sydney McCoy a young lawyer, aged 33, lost his life and Miss Grace King, aged 19, is in an unconscious condition. A party of about fifty friends assembled at McCoy's house on Guerrero street to watch the old year out and the new year in. The feature of the evening's entertainment was the production of a short play written by McCoy and performed by amateurs. The plot of the play was the betrayal of a band of Russian nihilists by one of their number. The nihilists discover the traitor and condemn her to death. They decide by lot who shall perform the execution and the number fell to the character portrayed by McCoy.

The young lady being the traitor, she is given the choice of being killed or stabbing herself, and chooses the latter alternative. McCoy handed her a stout dagger, which had been in his family for many years. In the play the girl, instead of killing herself, was to stab her executioner, and as Miss King received the knife she reached forward to touch McCoy on the same instant McCoy started toward her, when she stumbled, and, falling forward with the dagger in her hand, drove it through McCoy's heart.

McCoy showed wonderful vitality and presence of mind. He walked into the next room and asked for a doctor and died. The girl knew there had been an accident of some kind, but did not know McCoy was dead. She was taken home and afterward on advice of friends gave herself up to the police. She was taken to the city prison at 3 o'clock in the morning and when she entered the prison fainted and has since remained unconscious. McCoy's two brothers secured her release by giving bonds for \$10,000 for her appearance. The girl was then taken home and is in a critical condition.

MISSOURI SOLONS.

Preparing for the Opening of the Legislature Wednesday.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 2.—Although the legislature does not convene until Wednesday at noon, indications of the event are plainly visible to-day about the hotel corridors. Members have been dropping in for several days, securing quarters for board and picking out their seats, while candidates for legislative positions have been coming and going for two weeks. The following list embraces most of the senatorial candidates known at this time: Secretary, H. L. Gray of Boone; J. G. Roach of Jasper; assistant secretary, Frank Farris of Crawford; sergeant at arms, A. W. Ewing of Cole; doorkeepers, James Nifong of Madison; Samuel Stanton of Ste. Genevieve; chaplain, J. T. Vandeventer of St. Joseph; folder, Charles E. Gill of St. Louis. In the senate the enrolling and engrossing clerks are appointed by the chairman of each committee, and the postmaster is appointed by the doorkeeper. There are two candidates who have been making the canvass for speaker of the house. They are Thomas W. Mabrey of Ripley county and J. T. Davidson of Marion. For chief clerk of the house there are four candidates. There will be two contestants and both in the house. D. N. Crouch, Democrat, contests the seat of John E. Swanger and Dr. Haley, Democrat, will contest the seat of A. C. Pettijohn of Linn.

MR. BLAINE BETTER.

Some Plans for the Future in the Event of His Death.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—"Mr Blaine is better," Dr. Johnston said last evening. When asked if Mr. Blaine sat up any yesterday, Dr. Johnston replied in the negative. It is fourteen days since he suffered a relapse which many of his intimate friends feared would speedily prove fatal. That he has lived the old year out and witnessed the coming in of the new has surprised many who have known how ill Mr. Blaine has been and also how sick he is to-day.

Sick as Mr. Blaine is, he still exhibits much of that wonderful will power and nerve that have carried him through more than one crisis. In the presence of his family he tries to be cheerful and hopeful of the future. His apprehensions he keeps as his own secret.

There are times when he discusses his plans for the future, especially those of a literary nature. It is understood that of his politics he does not speak except in a desultory fashion as if he had lost for him their interest. It is also understood that in case he should not be able to carry out certain of his literary plans, that he has arranged to have papers relating to public matters in his possession edited and published at the proper time.

Sandbagged a Postmaster.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 2.—Late last night A. B. McGarvey, the postmaster at Winona, Mo., was sandbagged and robbed in the west part of the city, the robbers getting over \$200 in cash. McGarvey had been on a spree and visited one of the gambling rooms in the city, where he showed his roll of money. Two gamblers, Charles Hedrick and B. O. Cook, were arrested, charged with robbing him.

Missouri's Finances.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 2.—State Treasurer Lon V. Stephens has filed with Governor Francis his monthly report of the transactions of the treasury for the month ending December 31, showing balance on hand December 1 in all funds of \$147,119.56; receipts during the month, \$966,804.84; disbursements, \$822,146.92; balance on hand at close of business December 31, \$562,777.48.

Suffocated to Death.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Fire invaded the Jesuit college of St. Francis Xavier, on West Sixteenth street, yesterday, and the Rev. Thomas Gormley, S. J., was overcome by smoke and died within a few minutes after he was rescued. J. O. McCarty and Father Buell were burned about the face, but escaped without serious injury.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

THOSE OF 1892 LARGELY EXCEEDED THOSE OF 1891.

A VERY PROSPEROUS SHOWING.

The Report of the Interstate Commission Gives Gross Earnings of More Than One Billion Dollars—The Larger Proportion of the Increase Comes From Freight Traffic—Passenger Data.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—A preliminary report on the income and expenditures of railways for the year ending June 30, 1892, compiled by the statistician to the interstate commerce commission, will soon be made public. The gross earnings of 128,349.99 miles of railway are shown to have been \$951,026,159, from which the gross earnings of the entire railway service of the United States are estimated to have been \$4,222,711,698. This is an increase of \$125,950,303 over the earnings of the previous year, or an increase of \$608 per mile of line. The operating expenses for the year were \$814,722,080, being an increase of \$22,334,189, which leaves an increase in net earnings of \$438,116,114, or \$2,472 per mile of line. A comparison of passenger with freight service shows the larger proportion of increase in earnings from operations to have come from freight service. The actual increase in revenue from passenger service was \$31,500,023, or \$247 per mile of line, as against an increase in the revenue from freight service of \$91,500,671, or \$349 per mile of line.

It is observed that the railways on which there has occurred the largest increase in gross earnings per mile of line are the lines connecting the wheat growing territory with the seaboard, and the lines in the Southern states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. It is significant, however, that on these railways there has been an increase in operating expenses nearly equal to the increase in gross revenue. The report shows that the aggregate gross earnings of sixty-two roads, each of which enjoys an income in excess of \$3,000,000, is \$794,476,331, being an average increase of \$12,814,171. The average gross revenue per mile of line for all roads is \$8,840; a classification of the sixty-two roads in question shows that eight receive each an income in excess of \$20,000 per mile of line, for ten the income per mile of line is between \$13,000 and \$20,000, for thirteen the income per mile of line is between \$7,443 and \$13,000, while the income from each of the remainder is less than \$7,443 per mile of line.

The density of passenger and freight traffic is also given to the roads whose gross revenue exceeds \$3,000,000, from which it appears that in some parts of the country there has been healthy expansions of trade during the last two years, while in other parts the increase in traffic of 1892 does little more than balance the loss of traffic in 1891. In the Southern Gulf states, Tennessee and Kentucky, the tonnage per mile of line was in 1890, 394,096; in 1891, 405,905; in 1892, 499,926, showing a permanent gain. On the other hand, in the territory of the trunk lines east of Buffalo and Pittsburg the tonnage per mile of line was in 1890, 1,900,295; in 1891, 1,763,330 and 1892, 1,935,404. The poor relative showings of 1891 is in part accounted for by the new lines built in the state of Pennsylvania, but the figures indicate a decided fluctuation in business.

VEST AND MORGAN.

The Senator and Indian Commissioner Exchange Compliments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The following letter, written by Senator Vest, appeared yesterday in a Washington paper as a special from St. Louis. The firm earnestness of its tone touching Indian Commissioner Morgan provoked some interest here and brought what follows as an interview with Commissioner Morgan. Here is the letter:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1892.—My Dear Sir: Yours of December 5 with enclosure has been received. It is impossible to say anything in the way of removing rust or abolishing the agency under the administration. The president is governed entirely by the recommendation of Commissioner Morgan, and Morgan is a new man. I think that you know nothing about the Indian, and whose chief idea seems to be that of preventing their being made Catholics. I think General Noble is disposed to do right, but he is simply a cabinet officer, and controlled entirely by the president. I will see him, however, as to the matter at once.

When seen in regard to the above Commissioner Morgan said: "I want to say that I care nothing for Senator Vest. I prefer his condemnation to his approval. As to removing rust, it is not in my hands at all. It is with Secretary Noble of the interior. I have nothing to do with it. The reason I am called a bigot is because I opposed federal appropriation to carry on sectarian schools among the Indians. When I took hold of my office I found among the Indian Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, Episcopal and Catholic schools, which, while controlled by these various churches entirely, were wholly supported by the government. The churches run them, the country paid the bills. The extent of this is shown in the yearly appropriation to the Catholic schools, the largest appropriation. The appropriation to the Catholic schools alone during the past eight years has been almost \$3,500,000. They teach less than 5,000 pupils. I opposed all this. I mention the Catholic church not because it is Catholic, but because it was as large in its appropriation as all the rest and for the further reason that all the other denominations have decided to accept no further government aid. When I opposed this federal patronage of religion, Senator Vest came forward as the champion of the Catholics. That is all I know of his hatred to me."

"My official life is now nearly over. March 1 I shall resign and go to New York. I shall be the corresponding secretary of the National Baptist Home Missionary society. The salary is the same as I receive now, and the labor quite as near my heart as the present."

CAT AND PARROT.

The Winged Mouse Extremist of the Western Addition.

In a show window at the corner of Larkin and McAllister streets an extraordinary encounter between a cat and a parrot amused a crowd and a San Francisco Examiner reporter for an hour.

A mouse was running about pursued by both cat and parrot, and the tri-cornered chase was so energetically conducted as to endanger the large panes of glass.

The cat was a brindle beast with a bad eye and a generally dissipated appearance; not old, but very fuzzy. The parrot was wicked to a degree, and during the hunt kept up an animated running commentary on the proceedings. The cat would creep toward the wretched mouse, while the parrot headed the prey off on the other side, flapping its wings. When the cat succeeded in coming almost within springing distance the mouse ran wildly toward the parrot, and that evil bird made many futile attempts to grab it as it passed.

The cat finally nipped the mouse by the back and then the parrot shut its mandibles upon the head of the captured mouse, and a pull-cat-pull-parrot time ensued that would have lasted indefinitely had not the mouse been torn in two. When that result had assured to each a toothsome morsel the parrot carried his bit of mouse to a perch on a broom stick, where he devoured every portion of the head and fore-quarters of the mouse.

The cat was placed in the window when very young and was adopted by the parrot. The bird has cared for its feline mate for some months, until now pussy is well on toward maturity. But the parrot persists in displaying the same solicitude for its charge as when tabby was first opening its eyes.

Hours of each day are spent by the parrot in biting and smoothing the cat's fur. Every portion from the eyes to the tip of the tail is carefully cleaned and arranged. In the morning the pair are allowed out on the floor of the establishment, and indulge in most absurd antics, occasionally verging on rough play, at which the parrot has all the best of it.

PREHISTORIC TIDES.

Monster Floods That Would Sweep the United States Clean.

At present the moon is 240,000 miles away from our globe; but there was a time when it was only one-sixth part of that distance away, or say about 40,000 miles away. That time must of a necessity have corresponded to some great territorial geological epoch; probably it was at the time when the cozoen lived. The object of this "note," however, is not to speculate on the remoteness of the time, but upon the powerful effects our "silver sister world" must have had on this earth, its waters and its atmosphere. At the present time the average height of the tides the world over is only about three feet; in the far away time alluded to (when the moon was 40,000 miles away) they were 216 times as high as at present, or 648 feet in height. Such a tide as that would wash St. Louis off the face of the earth, throw a flood of sea water 61 feet high on the Chicago waterworks tower and drown out almost every place of importance in the United States. Three-quarter tide would leave but a few of the tallest chimneys and spires in St. Louis above water and a full tide would run well up into the pineries of Canada. But this would only last for a few hours at a time; in less than five hours the whole of this vast flood would have retreated. Not only would it leave Missouri and all of the remainder of the United States high and dry, but would probably drain the Gulf of Mexico and leave a gravel and shell-paved path from the mouth of the Mississippi to Cuba and Jamaica. A few "dry" hours would pass and then the whole land would again be inundated, only to soon be abandoned.

These mighty tides are the gifts which modern astronomers have made to the working machinery of the geologist. Who can doubt that they constituted a terrific power while aiding in the work of stratification?

Discussing Its Use.

Beggar—Won't you give me a dime, sir?

Spiggit—If I do, I suppose you'll spend it for whisky.

Beggar, frankly—Yes, sir.

Spiggit—Then here it is. If I thought you would waste it buying bread, I'd invest it in whisky myself.

Different Allegations.

She—How dare you ask to kiss me when you have only known me two weeks?

He—I beg your pardon, but Jack Hurdlow said the night he called he had only known you a week.

She—True. But mother was not in the next room that night.

Far Ahead.

Optimist—I'm not going to worry about things. It will be all right when my ship comes in.

Pessimist—But when does the ship come in?

Optimist—Haven't the slightest idea. Don't believe she's even launched yet.—Harper's Bazar.

Very Likely.

Mother—Who is that young fellow who is calling on you now?

Daughter—I think he intends to be a minister. He said he wanted to take orders.

Mother—Huh! I guess he's looking for a job as a waiter.—N. Y. Weekly.

The Same Old Way.

Said Eve—What a choicer of fig leaves you are!

'Tis the worst one that ever I carried. Said Adam—Your dress was better by far than any you ever wore.

ODD BETS OF HISTORY.

Cleopatra's Wager With Antony and How She Won It—Other Lots.

History relates some curious wagers, one of the most unique of which is that told of Egypt's queen, the beautiful Cleopatra, with Mark Antony. The queen invites her Roman lover to supper and bets him that she will eat at one meal a sum equal to \$403,643.50. Antony accepts the invitation, but upon coming to the table and observing nothing extraordinary upon it, begins to rally the queen upon the frugality of her repast. She makes no reply, but detaches from her ears two pearls of great value, one of which she throws into a liquor prepared for the purpose, by which it is speedily dissolved, and swallows it in the presence of Munatius Plancus, the chosen arbiter of the wager. As she is about to do the same with the other pearl Plancus snatches it away from her, and declares that she has already won.

The celebrated wager of Asclepiades, the physician, as related by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, was not less extravagant. He wagered against a great fortune that he never would be sick in his life. Besides the money he had bet his reputation of being the most famous physician of his time was at stake. He won his wager, for in fact, it is recorded that he never suffered a single hour from illness while he lived, having died from a fall he received in extreme old age.

A certain French count made a wager with a duke for 10,000 crowns that he would go twice and back again from the Porte St. Denis to Chantilly in a certain time. He had his whole body tightly bandaged round and a leaden bullet in his mouth to refresh him by keeping up a supply of moisture. Relays of horses were disposed from space to space, and every embarrassment prevented that might in the least retard his progress. The swiftest horses only were chosen. A clock was attached to the Porte St. Denis to mark the time.

He set out with the speed of an arrow, and in a moment was out of sight. Never did man cleave the air with such rapidity. On arriving at each relay, without alighting, he sprang from one horse on to the other, and continued his flight. He arrived at Porte St. Denis, having performed his four courses eighteen minutes before the appointed time. He said he was able to go to Versailles to bring the king tidings of his success. All bathed in perspiration, he was put in a warm bed, and afterwards died from the effects of his effort. This nobleman, remarks the narrator of the exploit, deserves no praise for having run such a race. All that can be said of him is that he would have made the best post-boy in the world.

One of the wildest wagers ever made was in Paris in 1726 and caused the greatest excitement, eventually getting into the courts. A Parisian banker named Bulliot, having remarked that it had rained excessively on St. Gervais' day, June 19, persuaded himself that it would rain for forty days continuously thereafter, basing his opinion upon the truth of the old proverb "that if it rained St. Gervais' day it will rain forty day's after."

Infatuated by his faith in this saying and being on that day in the Cafe de la Regence, near the Palais Royal, he observed there would be more cause for alarm if the rains continued for forty days longer, and that he was ready to wager that this misfortune was inevitable.

The contagion of this folly having spread abroad, the next day brought reinforcements who put down their stakes against Bulliot. But his money at last becoming exhausted, he offered these newcomers bills payable to the bearer, or letters of exchange. As he stood high in the commercial world and had never failed to honor his engagements, his proposition was accepted, the amount of this last character of wager amounting to 50,000 crowns.

In spite of the proverb the rain ceased before the forty days; Bulliot lost and the keeper of the stakes accordingly gave them up to those who had won. Those who held Bulliot's bills and letters of exchange had not such good luck. Bulliot's relatives had him interdicted as a prodigal. Law suits followed, but in 1726 a verdict was returned for the defendant.

Why Russians Do Not Eat Potatoes.

"The Muscovite is the most doggedly conservative human being on God's earth," said Clifton R. Sanders, a Boston globe-trotter. "No wonder he dies of cholera like the sheep with the rot; he not only won't learn anything new, but he doesn't want to. Here it is now going on nearly 400 years since that greatest of all peculiarly American products, the Irish potato, was introduced into Europe, and though it has added brawn to the jaded masses of every other nation of the old world, the Russian stubbornly refuses to incorporate it in his diet."

I refer, of course, to the great bulk of the hundred millions of the czar's subjects. They don't stop at refusing to eat the potato, but they look on one who does cultivate it as in league with the devil, and in fact always speak of the potato as devil's fruit. They have a legend which runs something like this: The devil complained to God once that he had no fruit, whereupon the poor devil fell to digging in the earth and found potatoes growing therein.

Getting On.

He—Well, how are you progressing in your French? She—All right till I attempt to think in French; then I have to ask some one else what I mean.—Boston Beacon.

A Natural Preference.

"He slapped your face! Well, you preferred a charge against him, of course."

"No, I didn't. I preferred to thump him then and there."

ANTE-BELLUM DAYS.

HOW JUSTICE TOOK ITS PECULIAR COURSE.

In Those Bygone Times—The Old Times Groves Reminiscent—The First Lynching.

One of the DEMOCRAT's staff sat sharpening his pencil in a quiet, cosy place, when the "old man" happened in, "just to talk awhile," and to grow enthusiastic over the times when life ran in easier lines and furrowed care was less known. Carefully wiping and adjusting his spectacles, he placed the tin case in his pocket and looking steadily at the newspaper man, he said: "Young fellow, I suppose you have read in the papers an account of the supposed miracle where the face of one of the saints had been sketched on a church window by lightning?" Being assured that he had, the old gentleman continued: "Well, sir, a similar occurrence is said once to have taken place in Pettis county. About 40 years ago, there lived in Georgetown a man and his wife whose union had never been blessed with children. Their little cabin was in a rather out of the way place and they lived very much to themselves. One dark stormy night in September a terrible storm arose; the mighty forests that reached almost to the hamlet, roared and shrieked all night long the branches of the mighty trees crashing and falling to the ground amidst the fury of the tempest. The sky was black as a funeral pall and at times seemed to be a network of fire, the vivid lightning continuing almost uninterruptedly. The thunders of the storm seemed to shake the very foundations of the earth. Ah, it was a terrible night, and woe to the belated traveler who was caught in the storm. At day-break, the storm had ceased. Some one passing by the little cabin had occasion to stop and when the door was opened a horrible sight presented itself. Lying upon the floor in a great pool of blood was the wife, terribly mutilated and already cold. A bloody axe told the story. The husband had fled and nothing was ever heard of him. An examination of the place resulted in the finding upon one of the window panes an outline of the murderer in the act of killing his wife; a flash of lightning is supposed to have made the picture. This story has been told to me time and time again by those who were living there, and there are still people in this country who believe it."

Lighting his pipe he thought awhile and said: "Speaking of Georgetown, recalls the first lynching that ever took place in Pettis county. Along about 1852 or '53, there lived in Heath Creek township, a well-to-do farmer and, like most men at that time, he had a large number of slaves. During his absence one day, one of the negroes criminally assaulted his mistress. Such a heinous crime was almost unheard of, and the people went wild with excitement. The news spread like wild-fire, and in a short time the people for miles around had collected. The negro was caught in a short time and put in the Georgetown jail for safe keeping. The cry of 'burn him! burn him!' arose as in one voice, and a large body of determined men attacked the jail and dragged out the negro.

"It was a hot day in August; the sun burned down like a furnace and the sweltering rays made it difficult to breathe at times. With a rush, the shrieking negro was taken to a little ravine about a half mile north of Georgetown where stood the trunk of a large tree. He was securely bound to it with chains and ropes and a large pile of brush and rails placed around him. The match was put to it and with a flash the flames began to writhe and creep around the negro. The scene was witnessed by an immense number of men, women and children who stood upon the banks of the little ravine. It was a sickening and horrible sight; the odor of human burning flesh was almost unbearable and as the howls of unbearable agony came from the tortured wretch, many of the women fainted. Slowly, but surely, the flames ate away the body; the body began to relax, the cries to cease and the arms and legs assumed a most weird and unnatural position. The fire was kept fiercely burning and before long there was nothing but a blackened mass of what had once been the body of a man.

This occurred, as I said, many years ago, but up to a few years ago, the blackened stump of the

tree was still standing and was shunned and abhorred by the superstitious negroes as a haunted place. The farm on which it occurred was afterwards known as the Gen. George R. Smith farm.

"Did you ever hear of a man's being sentenced to death by a justice of the peace? Well this actually occurred in Saline county about fifty years ago.

"In Salt Pond township at what is now known as Sweet Springs, a horrible murder was committed by a man who succeeded in making his escape. After a long chase, the murderer was caught in Blackwater township about seven miles from the scene of the murder. He was promptly taken back and lodged in jail.

The justice of the peace in those times, in his own opinion, ranked next to the president in importance and executive rights, and it is true that their influence had much to do with shaping the moral status of the community.

This particular justice at that time was a man of a very exalted opinion of his judicial powers. He had a jury summoned and at once proceeded to try the prisoner for murder! The jury returned a verdict of guilty and the justice at once sentenced him to be hanged by the neck until dead and commanded the constable to fulfill the order of the court to the letter. Arrangements were made for the hanging and people came from all parts of the country to witness it.

Judge Bryant, at that time criminal judge and living at Marshall, heard of the unusual and unprecedented proceedings and hastened with all possible speed for the little village. Everything was in readiness, the people were assembled and nothing further remained but to bring the prisoner from the jail and execute him. The valiant judge made a speech to the people and vigorously declared that a terrible mistake was being made. The assemblage would not be appeased; they had come to see a hanging, the man was guilty and they proposed that he should hang, judge or no judge.

Judge Bryant's presence of mind saved the day. The man was taken from jail, placed in a buggy and under the pretense of taking him to the scene of the execution, the judge whipped up his horse and succeeded in escaping to Marshall, where the man was lodged in jail and afterwards duly executed.

The conversation then turned upon belief in the veracity of old stories that had long been accepted by the public without question of their truthfulness.

"I recall one, gentlemen," said the old timer, with a twinkle in his eye, "than whom there is a no better man in the world, and yet I doubt whether he heartily accepts the story in the old McGuffey's third reader about the boy who accidentally broke a window pane while throwing snowballs one day. As you doubtless remember, the lad walked bravely up to the door, rang the bell and confessed to the owner what he had done. So pleased was the man with the boy's truthfulness that he not only forgave him, but rewarded him with a bright half dollar.

The gentleman to whom I first referred is our esteemed citizen, John Montgomery, Jr., the lawyer. During his early boyhood he lived in Springfield, Ky. It happened one day that he broke a window pane with the traditional snowball. John swelled up with pride; he would emulate the young man in the third reader; with his cheeks flushed and his breast heaving with the great purpose, he boldly approached the gentleman and exclaimed:

"Please, sir, I broke your window!"

"You did, you little rascal? Well, I'll take it out of your hide," warmly retorted the man, and seizing youthful John by the collar he "thrashed" him until the urchin's skin popped.

"To make a sad story still sadder, John's father paid for the broken glass and also had a warm interview with his son in the woodshed. Don't ask John if he believes in third reader stories.

"But times change and the people change with them," mused the old man. "John afterwards moved to Missouri with his parents and settled near Georgetown. At that time there was an old gentleman named McClure keeping a store at that place. John had a pronounced taste for ginger snaps. Happening into the old man's store—with melice aforethought—he purchased five cents' worth of figs and carefully placed them away in the capacious pockets of his knee pants. After considering the matter he proposed to exchange them for gingersnaps, to which the grocer kindly agreed. John started to leave when the grocer said:

"Hold on there, young man, you have forgotten to pay me."

"I don't have to pay you; I gave figs for the cakes," replied John. "But you didn't pay for the figs." "I know I didn't, because I didn't take them!"

The grocer was rattled; he scratched his head and finally concluded that John was right but couldn't see how he got the gingersnaps.

THE PINS COUNTED.

The Ponies of the St. Louis Clothing Co., Won by Chas. Amick.

For months past the ball of pins in the show window of the St. Louis Clothing Co., has been the object of much interest to the customers of this firm. The person who guessed nearest to the number of pins was to be rewarded with a beautiful team of black ponies, matched almost perfectly, together with the road wagon and harness.

Saturday the store was jammed with eager guessers awaiting to see who was the lucky person. As the counting progressed, the excitement grew more and more intense. Finally the judges completed their work and the number of pins was announced. It was 8,621.

The number 8612 was found to be the nearest and had been guessed by Chas. Amick, living at No. 318 South Engineer. He was not present at the time and was promptly sent for. He was highly elated over his good fortune and was warmly congratulated upon all sides.

The next nearest guess was 8600, by Lester Burchfield; followed by Mrs. Tomlin, of Green Ridge, 8640, and Mrs. George T. Brown, of Sedalia, 8662. The lowest guess was 1 and the highest 2,000,000.

OF COURSE.

A rather dilapidated but exceedingly cheerful tramp coming down the road asked Mr. Jennings for a job. Mr. Jennings had just set his reaper, preparatory to a long day's slow march up and down the big wheat field. But he was urgently needed in another part of the farm, and the farm hand having gone to town to assist the carpenter's union in a labor demonstration, he welcomed help, however dubious.

"Yes, I've got a job. Two dollars a day and board, and it's yours as long as you hold it down. Can you drive?"

"Can I drive? Ain't I driv four horses to wanst for a Dutchman in Cheecago, an' Jim screechin' wid a horn on the back stip of the waggin?"

"That's all right. A reaper ain't a tally ho; but I guess you'll do. You'll have to. Just keep a going. I'll be back inside of an hour. But say, I wish you'd save that little patch by the fence there. I want to try an experiment I read about in the journal."

"And how do I work the machine?"

"You let the machine alone. It will work itself. Just drive straight across the corner, then turn and go across by the fence. The machine will do the cutting."

The new hand drove a few yards very carefully, then halted, looked at the mysterious thing behind him, and shouted to Mr. Jennings, who had already started to the rescue of his fruit trees.

"And do she kape a-cuttin' like this, all the time I kape a going?"

"Yes, yes; go ahead."

"Well, thin, how can I save the bit in the fence corner? Whin I drive up there, she'll jist cut it down annyway, and I won't have nothin' to say about it."

"Why, you idiot. When you get—"

"Av coorse, av coorse. I was jist jokin'. Whin I git there, I'll jist stand still till I git past."—*Harper's Magazine.*

He Never Came Back.

A Stone county citizen recently went to Aurora and worked the saloons nicely. He would walk in and say in an off-hand manner, "They keep some of the gol firedest likker in this town I ever heard tell of. I came in to get two gallon fer some doin's we're goin' to have at our school house Monday night and want to get some that's good. I tried all ther sloons but ther durned whiskey tastes like it had fire in it." The barkeeper in each case said "Why, we have some first class whiskey,—wont you sample it?" "Yes, I don't keer if I dew," and a glass full of the best velvety liquor there was in stock would be handed to the Stone countian to sample. He smacked his lips and after he had drained the glass, said, "gol durned if that ain't fine, I'll go git my jug and take two gallon of it." But before he had worked all of the saloons he had to be taken home in a wagon.—*Carthage Democrat.*

Patient—"Doctor, I can't sleep at night—I tumble and toss till morning." Doctor—"H'm, that's bad. Let me see your tongue. (After diagnosis) Physically, you are all right. Perhaps you worry over that bill you've owed me for two years!"—*Tid-Bits.*

AN OLD PAPER.

THE FIRST EVER PRINTED IN MISSOURI.

It Was Published at St. Louis in 1808 and Was Full of Foreign News.

John Swaney, stenographer to the clerk of the circuit court, exhibited at the court house yesterday an antique curiosity in the form of a journalistic specimen, says the Kansas City Journal. It was a copy of the third edition of the first newspaper ever published in Missouri. It was dated "St. Louis, Louisiana, 1808," and the headline of the editorial column was as follows:

VOL. 1: No. 3.

ST. LOUIS, LOUISIANA.

Printed by Joseph Charles,

Printer to the Territory.

Terms of subscription, \$3, paid in advance. Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted for one week for \$1, and 50 cents for every continuance.

The paper is a three column, four page sheet with ten inch columns, dated July 26, 1808. The paper carries about one and one-half columns of advertising, most of it legal. The only individual advertisement is that of Wilkinson & Price, St. Louis, who announce, "Cash given for bills of exchange on the government."

The printed news matter is most of it dated London, Paris, Boston, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Baltimore. All the matter was received by post several months old, but was no doubt interesting to the Gazette's readers of those days. The matter printed indicates a strong feeling of unrest among the people of the country at that time, which afterward culminated in the war of 181.

A comparatively lengthy account is given of an anniversary celebration in Indiana. It is headed, "Patriotic Effusions," and says: "The anniversary of American independence has been celebrated by a number of respectable inhabitants at the village of Harrison in the Indiana territory. In the forenoon the audience had the pleasure of having an appropriate oration from Thos. Todd, esq., and an ode from Sharrack Bond, jr., esq. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the company sat down to an excellent dinner, prepared by Captain Washburn, when, after the usual time and arrangements, the following toasts were drunk. The utmost hilarity and urbanity as well as harmony and order prevailed."

Here is given a list of fourteen set toasts and a number of "volunteers." One of the set toasts is to Governor Harrison—May he continue by his upright course to deserve the approbation of all good men, and by his wisdom to defeat the malice of his enemies."

The toasts are all patriotic, some of them to the extreme of bitterness. Here is one of the latter, by Colonel Atcheson: "May American bravery ever be opposed to British knavery."

An editorial paragraph thus explains itself: The Osages have lately committed so many outrages on the frontier that the government has permitted the Delaware, Shawnees, Kickapoos, etc., etc., to go to war with them." The paragraph alludes to the building of a fort by General Clark up the Missouri at or near Osage.

All in all, it is a rare curiosity, so old that the paper has long since turned brown and become tender and brittle to the touch. It was given to Mr. Swaney by his father, the late John Swaney, who in turn inherited it from his father.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Barnes & Sumner's company had good business all last week at the opera house, in fact each member of the company has been growing in favor each night, money having been thrown on the stage repeatedly to little Edna, the wonderful child actress. The plays the company have put on are new to Sedalians and seem to be of a class suitable to the people, each member of the company playing their parts well in each one of the plays produced during the week. The company have done so well they have concluded to remain over another week and put on several plays they have not yet produced here. They will appear at the opera house each night during the coming week with usual Saturday matinee except Wednesday night Jan. 4., on which occasion the "Old Farmer Stebbins" company will appear in their realistic rural comedy drama.

The play for Monday night, the opening night of the coming week is "Myrtle Ferns."

A little indefinite.—The Voice from the Telephone—"Is this Mr. Titters?" Titters—"Yes; who are you?" The Voice from the Telephone (sweetly)—"You fiance, love." Titters—"Er—can't you be a little more explicit?"—*Chicago News Record.*

A Prize Poem.

[The following beautiful poem was written by Tom H. Cannon, a former Sedalia newspaper man, and won the prize above 150 other poems submitted to the Chicago Times.]

A CHRISTMAS REVERIE.

Lo! this is the dream of a doubter,
Who measures by loss and by gain,
When the bells break the shadowy silence
And ring out a holy refrain.

Dim Judean hills, in the purple
And gray of a mystical frame,
One star, like the eye of Jehovah
Sets the Syrian skies all aflame.
A child lies asleep in a manger,
Uncover, O children of men!
For crowned is the head of Christ's mother,
And men become children again.
Faint glimpse of Gethsemane's garden,
Gray Calvary gleams in the gloom.
The wail of a woman, woe stricken,
The door of a desolate tomb.
So mothers and children of mortals,
By the wondrous old story enticed,
Still grieve for the son of dear Mary,
Like visions of memory, woe faces
Peering from memory's wall,
The thrice tender tales of the Christ-child
Encompass the sum of it all.
Circles crumble and fade in the telling,
But love, passing under the rod,
Still hears in the kisses of mothers,
The syllabled whisper of God.

And this was the dream of a doubter,
Who measured by joy and by pain,
When the bells broke the sorrowful silence
And rang out a blessed refrain.

TOM H. CANNON.

LEGAL.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas Z. F. Bailey, and May L. Bailey, his wife, by their certain deed of trust dated the 23rd day of April 1887, and recorded in the recorder's office of Pettis county, at deed book 53 page 272 to 276, conveyed to the undersigned W. F. Hansberger all their right, title, interest and estate, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the county of Pettis, state of Missouri, viz: Lot number ninety-two (92) in block "H" and lot number two hundred and ninety-seven (297) in block "G" in the town of Lamonte, Pettis county, Missouri.

Which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note to the Home Building and Loan association in said deed described, and whereas the monthly payments have not been paid, therefore, according to the provisions in said deed of trust, said note has become due and is unpaid, now therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust and at the request of the legal holder of said note, I shall proceed to sell the above described real estate at the west door of court house in the city of Sedalia, in the county of Pettis, state of Missouri, to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction, on Monday, the 16th day of January, 1893,

between the hours of nine in the forenoon and five in the afternoon of that day, to satisfy said note, together with the cost and expense of executing this trust.

W. F. HANSBERGER, Trustee.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1892.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the probate court of Pettis county, Missouri, made on the 1st day of December, 1892, the undersigned, public administrator for said county, has taken charge of the estate of Mentor Thompson, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me, for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they shall be forever barred. This 10th day of December 1892.

JOHN R. CLOPTON,
Public Administrator.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Patrick Connor, deceased, will make final settlement of his accounts with said estate as such administrator at the next term of the Probate court of Pettis county, Missouri, to be held at Sedalia, in said county, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1893.

PAT CONNOR,
Administrator.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned executors of the estate of Samuel Fisher, deceased, will make final settlement of their accounts with said estate as such executors at the next term of the Probate court of Pettis county, Missouri, to be held at Sedalia, in said county, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1893.

A. D. FISHER,
R. C. FISHER,
Executors.

NOTICE OF MEETING

To Increase Capital, Stock and Issue Bonded Indebtedness.

OFFICE OF MISSOURI STATE FAIR ASSOCIATION, SEDALIA, MO., November 15, 1892.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the shareholders of the Missouri State Fair association will be held at the office of the Association No. 123 E. 2d street, in the city of Sedalia, county of Pettis, state of Missouri, on Wednesday, January 18th, 1893 at 9 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of voting upon the proposition, then and there to be submitted to the shareholders to increase the capital stock of the Missouri State Fair Association from forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) its present authorized capital to fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000); the increase of stock to be represented by four hundred shares of stock of the par value of twenty-five dollars (\$25) each and to vote upon the proposition then and there to be submitted to bond the property of the association secured by deed of trust or mortgage for fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).

J. B. QUIGLEY,
H. W. WOOD,
B. W. ZIMMERMAN,
D. C. METSKER,
B. F. HOLWAY,
J. C. THOMPSON,
J. R. BARRETT,
N. H. GENTRY,
J. R. GENTRY,
W. H. POWELL, JR.,
C. D. MINTER,
Directors.

LEGAL.

Order of Publication.

State of Missouri, County of Pettis—ss.
In the Probate Court for the County of Pettis, November term, 1892.
Thomas Hopkins administrator of Mary S. Hopkins, deceased,—Order of Publication.
Thomas S. Hopkins, administrator of Mary S. Hopkins, deceased, presents to the court his petition, praying for an order for the sale of so much of the real estate of said deceased as will pay and satisfy the remaining debts due by said estate, and yet unpaid for want of sufficient assets, accompanied by the accounts, lists, and inventories required by law in such case, on examination whereof it is ordered, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased be notified that application as aforesaid has been made, and that unless the contrary be shown on or before the first day of the next term of this court, to be held on the second Monday of February next, an order will be made for the sale of the whole, or so much of the real estate of said deceased as will be sufficient for the payment of said debts; and it is further ordered, that this notice be published in some newspaper in Pettis county, this state, for four weeks before the next term of this court.
I, James W. Walker, clerk of the Probate court, held in and for said county, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Order of Publication therein referred to, as the same appears of record in my office.
Witness my hand and seal of said Court. Done at office in Sedalia, in said [SEAL] county, this 15th day of December, 1892.
J. W. WALKER, Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE IN PARTITION.

By virtue and authority of a certified copy of an order of sale issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Pettis county, Missouri, dated the 19th day of November, 1892, and to me directed wherein: Emily C. Stephens, Charles B. Stephens, Lizzie Bear and John Bear, her husband, Annie Gentry and Thomas Gentry, her husband, and J. S. Gentry, plaintiffs, against Kate Stephens, Lulu Stephens, Aida Stephens, James Stephens, Annie Stephens, Virgie Stephens and Sallie Stephens, defendants. In the matter of sale of real estate in partition, I will on Saturday, the 14th day of January, 1893,

between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the west front door of the court house in the city of Sedalia, Pettis county, Missouri, and while the circuit court of said county is in session, sell the following real estate mentioned and described in said order of sale, to-wit:

The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section fifteen (15) and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section sixteen (16) all in township forty-five [45] of range twenty [20], all in the county of Pettis, state of Missouri, for cash.

ELLIS R. SMITH,
Sheriff of Pettis county, Missouri.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution for delinquent taxes issued from the office of the Circuit Clerk of Pettis county, Missouri, dated the 21st day of December, 1892, and to me directed in favor of the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of M. Doherty, collector of the revenue of Pettis county, in the state of Missouri, and against Mary H. Stewart, T. H. Kehoe and William Curran, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest and estate of the said defendants of, in and to the following described real estate, situated in Pettis county, Missouri, to-wit: Lots one [1] and two [2], in block six [6], in J. R. Stewart's addition to Sedalia, Pettis county, Missouri. And I will, on

Saturday, the 14th day of January, 1893,

between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the west front door of the court house, in the city of Sedalia, Pettis county, Missouri, and while the circuit court is in session, sell the said real estate at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy said execution and cost.

No. 4453.
ELLIS R. SMITH,
Sheriff of Pettis county, Missouri.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Nellie

Lawson and W. S. Lawson, her husband, by their certain deed of trust dated the 4th day of December, 1891, and recorded in the recorder's office of Pettis county, at deed book 89, page 96, conveyed to the undersigned J. C. Thompson, all their right, title, interest and estate, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the county of Pettis, state of Missouri, viz: Beginning sixty (60) feet north of the southwest corner of the southeast quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section thirty-two (32), of township forty-six (46), and range twenty-one (21), thence north to right of way of the Missouri Pacific railway, thence east along the right of way sixty-three (63) feet, thence south to public road sixty-three (63) feet east of the point of beginning, thence west to beginning.

Which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, in said deed described, and whereas said note has become due and is unpaid, now therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust and at the request of the legal holder of said note, I shall proceed to sell the above described real estate at west door of the court house in the city of Sedalia, in the county of Pettis, state of Missouri, to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction on

Monday, the 16th day of January, 1893,

between the hours of nine in the forenoon and five in the afternoon of that day, to satisfy said note, together with the cost and expense of executing this trust.

J. C. THOMPSON, Trustee.
Dated this 12th day of December, 1892.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Ann Campbell, deceased, will make final settlement of his accounts with said estate as such administrator at the next term of the Probate court of Pettis county, Missouri, to be held at Sedalia, in said county, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1893.

J. H. LOONEY,
Administrator.

REMEMBER!

THE EVENING DEMOCRAT is read by more people than any other in Sedalia. Make a note of this.

FORTY-TWO KILLED.

TERRIBLE BATTLE OVER A BRUTAL MURDERER.

A GREAT MOB ATTACKS A JAIL.

A Band of 500 Masked Men at Bakersfield, N. C., Storm the Prison, Fatally Wound a Brave Sheriff, Kill Many Citizens, and Lynch Calvin Snipes—Awful Carnage.

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., Jan. 5.—Tuesday night a mob of 500 masked men entered the jail at Bakersfield, N. C., and took Calvin Snipes, who had murdered Isaac Osborne, a prominent citizen of Mitchell county, to a dense forest about half a mile away and lynched him.

Eleven of the sheriff's posse were killed in their efforts to defend the prisoner, while about twenty-five of the mob were killed and among the dead and wounded were some of the most prominent men in the county.

The facts which led up to the terrible lynching were as follows: Aaron Wiseman and Calvin Snipes were partners in an illicit distillery in Mitchell county, North Carolina, and had told William Osborne and Isaac Osborne, two brothers, where the distillery was situated.

William Osborne reported the distillery to the officials of Bakersfield, and helped them to destroy it. Wiseman and Snipes suspected Isaac Osborne as the reporter. On the night of August 27, Snipes and Wiseman, armed with Winchester, went to the house of Isaac Osborne and called him out. He came to the door and the culprits opened fire, riddling him with bullets. Wiseman and Snipes were arrested, but sufficient evidence could not be obtained against Wiseman and he was released.

Snipes was bound to the superior court on purely circumstantial evidence. He was placed in jail, and after being confined about two weeks confessed to the killing in the manner above described.

After the lynching the mob returned to look for the dead and wounded. In the little enclosure and on the road in front of the jail twenty-five bodies were found, and in the three buildings eight more were rigid in death. About thirty others were wounded, some of them fatally, among these being gallant Sheriff Moomaws, who was shot twice through the chest and three times through the abdomen. Nothing definite is known of the wounded, as Bakersfield is miles away from a telegraph office.

Since the first news was received four more of the sheriff's posse are reported dead and five more of the mob.

The names of those of the sheriff's party killed are: J. N. Williams, D. F. Richie, R. N. Jones, P. B. Sams, R. E. Johnson, William Reed, T. N. Becker, J. W. Laws, W. R. Pannell, G. N. Hatfield and Tom Hall. The names of those of the mob killed are: John Work, William Osborne, G. T. Balford, Will Perry, John Osborne, Phil Crowder, Kim Nance, Will Butler, Harry Bird, Owen Thomas, Jack Phillips and several others whose names are not known at present.

Thugs at Fort Scott.

FT. SCOTT, Kan., Jan. 5.—This city was last night visited by a band of robbers and thugs which operated with exceptional success in different localities. S. L. Blake, a farmer, was dangerously assaulted and robbed in an alley; W. J. Minick of Jericho, Mo., was drugged, robbed and left in the lumber yard just outside the city, where he was almost frozen before recovering consciousness; the store of Lotterer & Hahn was entered and robbed of a lot of valuable jewelry and E. C. Holden's house was broken into and money and other valuables stolen.

Alleged Poisoners Released.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 5.—Coleman and Guilfoyle, who were arrested two days ago without a warrant, but on the alleged charge that they were concerned in the poisoning of workmen at Homestead, Pa., were yesterday released by the court of common pleas, before which they were taken on a writ of habeas corpus.

BREAKING DOWN.

President Harrison Is Said to Be Far From Being a Well Man.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Friends of President Harrison who have had occasion to see and talk with him are very much concerned about his condition and express the fear that his health will break down before the close of the present administration. The long series of unfortunate mishaps to the president and the members of his family have had a very depressing effect upon him. The death of his wife, to whom he was peculiarly devoted, was a blow from which he has not rallied in the slightest degree, and it left him quite unable to withstand the ill-fortunes that have since followed the other inmates of the White house.

Mr. Clover's Divorce Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Representative Clover of Kansas created a sensation yesterday by presenting a petition requesting that the law be so amended in the District of Columbia and all the territories as to forbid the granting of a divorce. The petition was from Mrs. Nathalie Pollard, who has quite a record in the divorce line. The cruel law, she complains, has taken from her three husbands, and this, in part, may explain her interest in having a change. Mrs. Pollard was the wife of E. A. Pollard, who is the author of "The Lost Cause." She has played the leading part in a number of sensations of more or less importance in the last forty years.

Amnesty for Mormons.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—President Harrison has issued a proclamation granting amnesty to Mormons who are under the ban of the law against polygamy.

THE INDIAN LANDS.

The President Sends All the Treaties and Bills to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The president yesterday sent to congress the treaty with the Pawnee Indians, and also the treaty with the Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches, made by the Cherokee commission. The treaties were accompanied with bills prepared by Secretary Noble, in compliance with terms of the treaties which were approved by the president.

This places all the treaties for lands in the Indian and Oklahoma territories made by the commission before congress, with bills covering the same. Delegate Harvey has now all the material before him for constructing an omnibus bill to cover all treaties made by the commission, excepting the strip treaty. He hopes to be able in a few days to complete the omnibus bill, and get it started through the legislative mill.

The terms in the treaties to be included in the one bill are such as to make it possible to make a bill of this sort. He proposes to frame a bill in such a way that none of the money called for will come out of the treasury, but the Indians will get their money as soon as it is received at land offices from the settlers who locate on the land.

This easy financial feature is made a part of the bill in order to avoid the open opposition of the Holman class of statesmen. The omnibus plan calls for a radical change in some of the treaties. The treaty with the Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches provides for the payment of \$2,000,000 in all for their lands. Of this amount \$200,000 to be paid within four months after the treaty is ratified, \$200,000 to be paid in one year, \$100,000 to be paid within two years and the remaining \$1,500,000 to be placed in the treasury at 5 per cent to the credit of the Indians.

The proposed bill will very materially change this feature of the treaty. It will be provided that no interest accrue to the Indians until the money is received in the treasury from the settlers. The treaties with the Wichitas and the Pawnees are similar to those with the Kiowas, Apaches and Comanches, and will be made to fit the new plan.

An unexpected danger to the success of the bill is the reported intention of the lobbyists to have a rider attached to it that will compel the president to veto it.

MANY FIREMEN BURNED.

An Explosion of Gas in Chicago Attended With Fatal Results.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a terrific explosion of natural gas wrecked the lower part of the great printing establishment of Donohue & Henneberry on Dearborn street. The accident occurred during the progress of a small fire and over a score of firemen, including Chief Svensen of the fire department and several laborers, were seriously injured. Two men are dying and others are so seriously burned that they may not recover.

Will Declare the Strike Off.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—A conference between A. D. Thurston, past grand master of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, and the officials of the Rock Island road was held yesterday. It was decided that the strike should be declared off to-day. The railroad people say they have made no concessions of any kind and the other people will say nothing.

Gave His Life For Theirs.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 5.—Last evening Andrew Passetti, an Italian living in Shank Hollow, saved two small children from being run over by an engine on the Junction road, but to save them he will probably lose his life having sustained fatal injuries.

Warner Calls on the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Major Warner of Kansas City, called at the White house yesterday and spent nearly half an hour with the president. The major said the call had no political significance.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

New York is much alarmed over the spread of typhus in the city.

Russian Poland is infested with brigands, who are robbing, plundering and murdering.

Charlton Rutherford, aged 35 years, an ex-confederate soldier, died last night at Marshall, Mo.

The residence of Lady Orde, in London, was burned yesterday, and that lady had a narrow escape from perishing.

The contest for superintendent of public instruction in Atchison county, Kansas, has been decided in favor of Ernst, Populist.

President-elect Cleveland has sent a letter to the Graystone club of Denver, thanking it for a silver souvenir recently sent to him.

People at Leavenworth think there is a chance to get the department headquarters back again and are working to that end.

Mrs. Florence McClure of Indianapolis was fatally shot by her husband while trying to prevent him from shooting her brother.

There are prospects of more trouble on the Reading, as the road is arranging to demand that all of the men must leave labor organizations.

It turns out that Miss Ayres, who was murdered at Brighton, Cal., was secretly married to the man who is now under arrest for the crime.

A dispatch from Reticiza on the Unieper, says that fifteen men were killed by a mine explosion there yesterday. Four men severely injured were brought up from the pit shortly after the explosion.

The stockmen around San Antonio, Texas, are very much wrought up over hunters trespassing on their lands. They allege that sportsmen go into their pastures, run off their cattle, kill horses and burn their grass.

The "cannon ball" passenger train on the Michigan Central ran into an open switch yesterday on its way to Saginaw. The engine, baggage car and two passenger cars were derailed. One section hand was fatally crushed and several others were slightly injured.

DECIDED TWO CASES.

THE LEGISLATIVE CONTESTS IN KANSAS.

SUPREME COURT GIVES A DECISION

In the Republic and Jackson County Cases the Republicans Win, But in the Coffey and Haskell County Dispute More Evidence Is Called For—The Balance of Power in the House.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 5.—The supreme court yesterday decided two of the four legislative contest cases argued before it Tuesday and called for more evidence in the other two.

In the Jackson county case, where Ed Shellabarger, Populist, contested the election of Nick Kline, Republican, on the ground that in the last apportionment the city of Holton was not included in the legislative district, the court held that it was evidently the intention of the legislature to include the city in the district, and that the citizens of Holton, who were not in any other legislative district, should not be disfranchised. The petition for mandamus was refused, and Nick Kline, the Republican member, will take part in the organization of the house.

In the Republic county case, where some of the tickets were misprinted, the court held that the error was evidently clerical and that the voters using those tickets should not be disfranchised. The case was decided against the Populists.

In the Rosenthal case from Haskell county the court ordered the complainants to appear this morning and present further evidence showing why the state board of canvassers should be ordered to reconvene and issue Rosenthal his certificate.

The Coffey county case was set for further hearing this afternoon, and P. M. Rice, the Populist, was ordered to present a certified copy of the corrected returns of Coffey county by which he claims to have a majority of one over T. C. Ballinger, the Republican who won the seat by lot in the settlement of the vote.

It is considered among lawyers that the supreme court will not interfere in either of the contests unless the complainants show fraud.

If James Wilson, the Independent Republican member from Meade county, will act with his party in the organization of the house, the Republicans can organize that body even though the Haskell county cases should be decided for the Populists. The Republican managers claim that Wilson will go with the party caucus and that it is a settled fact that they will organize the house. The Populists, however, claim him with equal confidence.

Must Pay for Troops During a Strike.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Comptroller Campbell has received an opinion from Attorney General Rosendale holding that the Erie company is under obligations to reimburse the state for the payment of the expenses of the national guard during the recent switchmen's strike at Buffalo. The amount involved is in the neighborhood of \$180,000.

Arizona Knocks for Statehood.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 5.—The Republican and Democratic territorial central committees each adopted a set of resolutions urging upon congress immediate action on the admission of Arizona, and met later in the rooms of Governor Murphy and adopted a joint resolution urging upon congress, irrespective of party, the immediate admission of Arizona.

Divorced and at Once Remarried.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 5.—Dr. A. Ames, ex-mayor of Minneapolis and Democratic leader of Minnesota, was married here last Thursday very quietly to Mrs. Dr. Bates of Minneapolis, who had secured a divorce under South Dakota laws just two hours before. She had been in South Dakota ninety-eight days.

Whitehall N. Y., Jan. 5.—Monday

night Nora Bott shot and instantly killed Edward Smith to whom she was betrothed, and then blew her own brains out. The couple had quarreled during the day. That night they attended a party and in the midst of it the tragedy occurred.

Aimed at the Pinkertons.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Senator Chandler introduced to-day a short bill to prohibit unlawful military organizations. The bill is aimed at the Pinkertons. Mr. Chandler also introduced a bill restrictive of immigration designed to supplement or supplant his bill introduced some time ago.

Monetary Delegates Will Resign.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Senator Allison who made an informal report upon the Brussels conference to the president yesterday, said that he would certainly tender his resignation as a member of the commission to the new president and intimated that his colleagues would do the same thing.

Bob Talton in Jail at Tahlequah.

TAHLEQUAH, Ind. Ter., Jan. 5.—Bob Talton, who brutally murdered Jesse Elliot at Catoosa, this nation, in November last, was brought here last night and placed in the pen. He was convicted of murder and will hang here on February 28.

Tennessee Miners Again Uneasy.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 5.—A restless disposition has been noted during the last few days among the miners at Coal Creek. The state troops have been fired upon recently and the military authorities are looking for some trouble.

The president yesterday sent to the senate the nomination of Gilbert A. Pierce of Minnesota, to be minister resident and consul general to Portugal.

CONGRESS AT WORK AGAIN.

Mr. Bland Blocks Pension Business—The Senate Says Aside Measures.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Although there was a great deal of noise and bustle in the house yesterday morning before the noon hour, it was caused mainly by members-elect and visitors there being but few members in attendance. Prominent among the latter was Mr. McCrery of Kentucky, who was cordially greeted by his associates on his reappearance after the monetary commission of which he was a member. When order had been restored Mr. Martin of Indiana called up the private pension bills on the calendar of unfinished business, but Mr. Bland of Missouri became a stumbling block. He made no set speech against them but said that in view of the fact that the laws permitted almost anyone to secure a pension, it was time for congress to call a halt in the enactment of special legislation. The treasury was in a depleted condition, mainly on account of extraordinary squandering on account of pensions by congress. Congress should make a halt and take a step backward. The disability pension act should be amended and then pensioners under it should be compelled to show not only disability but destitution.

In the senate Friday and Saturday were set apart for the consideration of the bills granting additional quarantine powers and for the suspension of immigration for one year. An attempt was made by Mr. Washburne to have an agreement to vote on the anti-option bill next week, but Mr. Harris objected on the ground that several senators intended to speak upon it. He expressed the hope, however, that the final vote would soon be taken. The McGarraghan bill was laid over till Tuesday next and Mr. Stewart addressed the senate on the resolution to suspend all purchases of silver bullion.

THE CROPS OF 1892.

The Wheat Yield 515,000,000 Bushels and Corn 1,628,000,000 Bushels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The final figures on the crops of 1892 were made public by the statistician of the department of agriculture to-day. The wheat crop is slightly above an average one in yield and in volume has only been exceeded in 1891, 1884 and 1882, though the crops of 1889 and 1880 nearly equaled it. The area as estimated is 35,554,430 acres; product, 515,945,000 bushels; value, \$322,111,881. In the revision of acreage the principle changes are made in some states in which the decline of the past twelve years has been heavier than had been reported. There has also been a considerable enlargement of breadth the past year in several Western states. The rate of yield is 13.4 bushels per acre. The average value per bushel, 62.4 cents is the lowest average value ever reported, that of 1881 being 64.5 cents and that of 1887 being 68.1 cents. The average of the crop of 1891 was \$3.9 cents. The weight of measured bushels will be determined later, but it is probable that the acreage above will be equivalent to nearly 500,000,000 commercial bushels.

The corn crop is short, exceeded in quantity seven times in the last ten years, and only slightly larger than in 1883, 1887 and 1890. Its average yield per acre, 23.1 bushels, has been exceeded six times in ten years. The area is considerably reduced, the reduction being very heavy in the corn producing regions, though offset in part by increase in the Atlantic states and throughout the entire cotton belt. In the valleys of the Ohio and Missouri planting was retarded and limited by heavy rains which prevented plowing. The breadth, as estimated, is 70,626,658 acres. The production is 1,628,464,000 bushels; value \$642,146,630, averaging 39.3 cents per bushel.

The estimated acreage of oats is 27,067,835 acres; product, 661,035,000 bushels; value, \$209,253,611; yield per acre, 24.4.

THE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Prices were quoted as follows: No. 2 hard wheat, 58½¢; No. 3 hard wheat, 57½¢; No. 4 hard wheat, 55½¢; rejected hard wheat, 44¢; No. 2 red wheat, 62½¢; No. 3 red wheat, 60¢; No. 4 red wheat, 55¢.

The corn market was firm with no change in local prices, but shippers paid 14¢ more than yesterday. Receipts were 21 cars against 26 cars a year ago. No. 2 mixed corn sold at 22½¢; No. 3 mixed, 22¢; No. 4 sold at 22¢; No. 2 white, 24¢; No. 3 white, 23½¢; No. 4 white, 23¢. Shippers paid 23¢ for Mississippi river and 30¢ for Memphis for No. 3 corn; No. 2 sold at 30½¢; Mississippi river.

OATS—Were steady. Cash prices: No. 2 mixed, 28½¢; No. 3, 28¢; No. 4, 26½¢; No. 2 white, 30¢; No. 3 white, 29¢; No. 4 white, 27½¢. Was firm No. 2 sold at 51¢; No. 3, 48¢; No. 4, nominally 47½¢. FLAXSEED—Steady, 40¢; according to billing on the basis of pure, small lots 2¢ less. BRAN—Weak, 57½¢, according to billing, 104½ sacks. HAY—Receipts, 76 cars; market strong. quotations are: Timothy, choice, 13.50; No. 1, 13.00; No. 2, 12.50; clover mixed, 12.50; No. 1, 12.00; No. 2, 11.50; good to choice, 13.50; common 13.00.

Chicago Closing Cash Prices.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Wheat—No. 2 spring, 72½¢; No. 3, 72¢; No. 4, 70¢; No. 2 hard, 67½¢; No. 3 hard, 66½¢; No. 4 hard, 64½¢; No. 2 yellow, 41½¢; No. 3, 39½¢; No. 4, 37½¢. Oats—No. 2 cash, 30½¢; Timothy Seed—Cash, 25.00. Mess Pork—Cash, 15.00; 15.75. Lard—Cash, 10.70. Short Ribs—39.12; 39.15.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 4.—Receipts wheat, 20,000 bu.; shipments, 21,000 bu.; corn receipts, 13,000 bu.; shipments, 13,000 bu. Closing prices: Wheat—January, 68¢; May, 71½¢; July, 71½¢. Corn—Cash, 27½¢; February, 28½¢; May, 28½¢.

Flax, Rye and Barley.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Closing cash prices today: Rye—53¢; May, 54¢. Flaxseed—\$1.09½; May, \$1.15½. Barley—53¢.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 4.—Cattle—Receipts 5,840, calves, 113. Shipped yesterday, 1,686. The market was dull and weak; steers 10¢15¢ lower; cows 5¢10¢ lower; feeders steady to strong.

Dressed beef and shipping steers \$3.00; 4.40; cows and heifers, \$1.80; 3.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.00; 3.30; mixed, \$1.80; 2.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,465, shipped yesterday, 2,324. The market was fairly active and steady to strong, closing 5¢ lower. Prices ranged from 55.75 to 25.75 per 100 lbs., according to quality.

Sheep—Receipts 1,195; shipped yesterday, 267. Good sheep were scarce and nominally strong; others were dull and weak. The following are representative sales:

Wt.	Price	No.	Wt.	Price
47	4.25	112	4.25	3.75

THE GHOST OF A TOPER.

Policeman Ryan Declares That He Is Haunted by Hugh Gallagher's Wraith

From the Chicago Herald.

Hugh Gallagher was a poor unfortunate whose love for liquor surpassed and overshadowed all other sentiments. He lived for years about the saloons in the vicinity of Leavitt and Lake streets and was as well known to all the police officers of the Warren avenue precinct as a landmark of twenty years. He was worthless in the last degree and had been arrested scores of times on petty charges. One week ago Officer Michael Ryan arrested Gallagher in one of the familiar localities. The next day a police justice fined him \$25, and, as he could not pay the fine, he was sent out to the bridewell to toil for the city at the rate of fifty cents a day. Ryan was the last officer to place him under arrest.

When confined in the bridewell where he could not secure liquor, Gallagher sickened. He grew weaker and weaker until last Tuesday night, when death came. The dead man was harmless by nature. He had no offensive manners. He was quiet and unobtrusive with no worse enemy than liquor.

Officer Ryan last night told Lieutenant Montgomery that not only had he seen the wraith of the departed toper, but that it had been observed by other persons. On several occasions men who passed him on the street turned to look inquiringly at something that seemed to be following. Just before roll call Thursday night, while half a dozen men were sitting around the assembly room, Ryan was approached by Officer Buggie, one of the men detailed in civilian's dress, and asked who that man was that a few minutes ago was sitting in a chair next to him.

"I know the man well," said Officer Buggie. "I have seen him about the district frequently. He seemed to be waiting for you, but you allowed him to go out without speaking to him."

Ryan declared he had not seen the man, but afterwards said he had no doubt the stranger was the spirit of Gallagher.

The night Gallagher died Ryan had not heard of it. He was greatly surprised about 1 o'clock the next morning to see Gallagher standing in a saloon door at Leavitt and Lake streets. He thought he would stop and speak to him and learn who had paid his fine or by what influence he had gotten out of the bridewell, and walked leisurely toward the doorway. The surprise of the officer on coming up to the door and finding it unoccupied may be imagined. However, he passed on, thinking he might have been mistaken or that Gallagher might have feared him and walked away.

The next day he learned of the death of Gallagher, and that night he met the phantom, or imagined it was following him, half a dozen times.

Officer Fallon, who is detailed on the patrol wagon, recalls, after hearing the story; a strange incident of yesterday morning. Ryan came into the station through the patrol barn at 4 o'clock. As he passed the stalls occupied by the horses both of them reared and snorted as if terribly frightened. They seemed to be trying to get away from an intangible something that was associated with Ryan's presence and their plunging subsided only after the officer had passed on through the barn and into the station. Officer Fallon entered the stalls of the horses and discovered that the animals were trembling in the most violent manner.

Ryan did not learn until Tuesday night that the body of Gallagher had been removed from the bridewell to a little undertaker's shop at 976 West Lake street, which is located on the beat traveled by him. It was then he spoke to Lieutenant Montgomery and asked for another beat.

The story has created no end of talk among the officers in the precinct. Many of them believe in the ghost of Gallagher and several declared they had seen the shade of the departed following Ryan about. There are not four men in the command who would trade posts and travel the haunted beat patrolled by him unless they received orders to make the transfer and many would even then demur.

Paderewski's Eccentricities.

From the New York Journal.

"Paderewski is the most eccentric man whom I have ever handled in any respect," said the veteran impresario, Charles F. Tretbar of Steipway's.

"On the two days before his first concert in America we were all in a perfect agony of apprehension lest something should happen which would militate against his success. Not only the artist's reputation, but a good big sum of money was at stake. What did the pianist do but start out from his hotel for a stroll

about 9:30 o'clock at night before the concert. He was seen to go around Madison and Union squares, walking slowly and staring up at the sky most of the time. Then he had an inspiration.

"He started rapidly toward Steinway hall and when he reached the door he hammered on it until the watchman heard him and let him in. He went into the principal warehouse, opened the biggest piano he could find, had the gas lighted and from 9 o'clock in the evening he sat there until 4 o'clock the next morning with the watchman as his audience. He probably played his whole repertoire over in that time. Then he went home and slept ten hours. We all know how he played that first night."

Morey & Crawford

Are prepared to make loans on farms in Pettis county. Borrowers need not be troubled with the vexations, delays and useless objections to titles made by loan companies. Call and see us before making contracts for borrowing.

MOREY & CRAWFORD.
Opposite court house, Sedalia, Mo.

Millions for Clean Streets.

Frank G. Carpenter in the Baltimore News.

Berlin is fast becoming a city of asphalt, and you can drop your handkerchief almost anywhere and pick it up without soiling it. The city takes care of its own sewers and it has a number of farms on its outskirts over which the street sweepings are scattered by the paupers of the city. The sewerage is pumped out of the sewers on to the farms, and through this the land has become the most fertile in Germany. A large part of the cleaning of the streets is done by boys, who get something like twenty-five cents a day and who are at work on every block gathering up the dirt as it falls, and on a wet day scrubbing off the streets with rubber brooms or a sort of rubber hose. These boys sometimes work in gangs, and a half dozen of them will take up a street and push the dirt on to the sewers, leaving the road as clean as though it were scrubbed. If this scrubbing is done at night clean sand is scattered over the streets to prevent the horses or men from falling, and the whole city, in fact, is run in the interests of the people and of health and beauty rather than in the interests of politicians and corporations. It costs more than 1/2 million dollars a year to keep the streets clean and there are 700 street cleaners. The civil service rules obtain even as to these boys and their wages are raised after they have been working on the streets for three years.

No Hope For Ed. T. Noland.

From the Jefferson City Tribune.

There is no reason whatever for believing that Governor Francis will interfere with the course of justice in the application for pardoning ex-State Treasurer Noland from the penitentiary. Some days before the application was presented, the governor authorized the press correspondents to say for him that he would not consider any new applications for pardon as he had a large number at that time awaiting examination. This was not intended to head off the Noland case. Nothing has since transpired to indicate that he would make an exception. Unfortunately for the ex-treasurer, the governor is thoroughly familiar with his case in all of its details, and had he believed that the punishment was too severe he would have acted on his own motion. In conversation with a Tribune reporter yesterday evening the governor did not make a positive statement that he would not examine the case, but his words left that impression most emphatically. The governor is swamped with official work and domestic cares, and it is to be inferred that he is averse to investigating a case with which he is familiar.